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AND
ALLIED FAMILIES

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HARTFORD CONNECTICUT

Each one of us is 'the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time'. We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. 'Lest we forget,' it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

Privately Printed

Tripp - Wilcox

and

Allied Families

Genealogical
Biographical

STATES HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS AND ENGRAVERS
HARTFORD, CONN.

1943

In Devoted Memory
of

David Kempton Tripp

1830 - 1876

and

Angenett Earl Wilcox Tripp

1835 - 1900

1204919

And in tribute to the notable ancestry whose strength
and virtues were their inheritance, this volume
is inscribed and dedicated
by their daughter

Katharine Maria Tripp

Arms: Gules, a scaling ladder in bend between six cross crosslets fitchee or.

Crest: A bird proper.

("Genealogy of the Descendants of James Tripp, Son of John Tripp," George L. Randall.)

Tripp

THE Tripp family in England can be traced to the time of Henry VIII — 1509-1547 — and according to tradition descends from the illustrious Howards in the county of Somerset. Concerning the origin of the name, the following legend tends to prove this point. An old family "achievement" is said to have been inscribed as follows:

> "This achievement was given unto my Lord Howard's son, at ye siege of Bullogne; King Harry ye 5th being there asked how ye took ye Town and Castle. Howard answered, 'I TRIPPED up the walls.' Saith his Majesty 'Tripp shall be thy name and no longer Howard,' and Honr'd him with ye scaling ladder for his Bend."

The first record of the family in America is found in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where descendants of the Honorable John Tripp, the immigrant ancestor, have figured prominently as leaders in business, professional and public life for two and one-half centuries. In each generation, representatives of the line hereinafter followed have been honored with public office, and among the pioneer settlers of Dartmouth and Westport, Massachusetts, the name

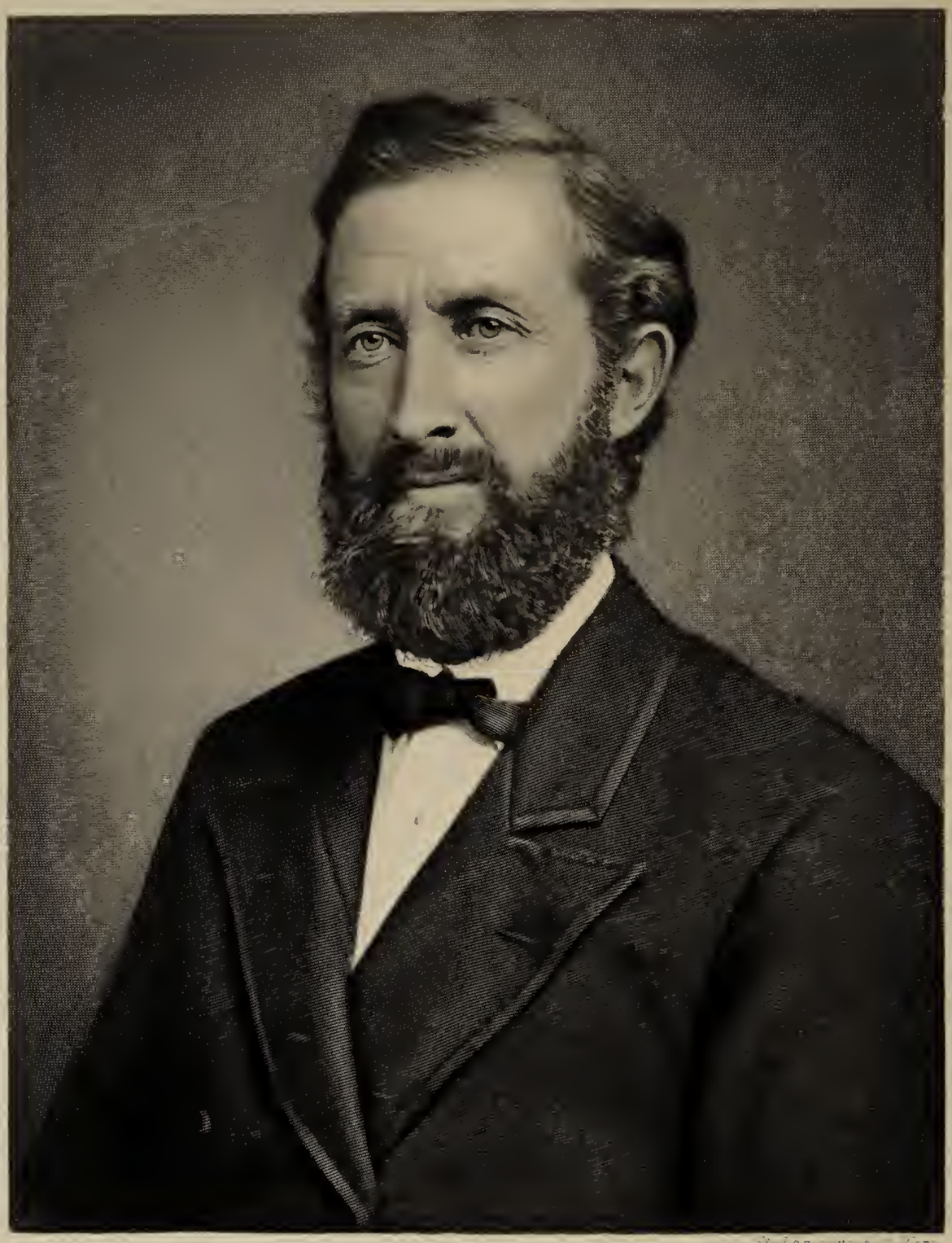
of Tripp has been important since the founding of these communities.

("A Dictionary of Family Names," Mark Antony Lower — "New England Families, Genealogical and Memorial.")

Honorable John Tripp, son of John and Isabel (Moses) Tripp, was born in Northumberland County, England, in 1610, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1678. A paper verifying his parentage reads as follows:

> "I, John Tripp, b. Northumberland County, England, son of John and Isabel (Moses) Tripp of Lancashire, b. 1610, was app. to the house carpentry trade, and with his master Randall Holden came to N-port or Portsmouth, in 1630."

On April 30, 1639, John Tripp was one of the signers of the Compact of Portsmouth, and he was a resident of that town during the rest of his life. He was one of the most important pioneers of his day, and highly respected by his contemporaries. He served as deputy in 1646, 1654, 1658, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664, 1666, 1669 and 1672. He was made a freeman in 1655 and an assistant on the Governor's Council in 1670, 1673 and 1674 and at various times held other public offices. He was frequently appointed



D. E. Tripp.

to the Town Council, and was a member of many important committees.

He prospered greatly, accumulating land in Dartmouth, Portsmouth, Narragansett and Westerly, which he left to his eleven children. He was one of the first members of the Quaker faith in this country.

He married, about 1640, Mary Paine, daughter of Anthony Paine. *(See Paine Line.)*

Children:

(1) Joseph, of whom further.

(2) Isabel, of whom further.

(Ibid. — "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," 1912.)

JOSEPH TRIPP, son of Honorable John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, was born in Portsmouth in 1644 and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 17, 1718. He inherited land in Dartmouth from his father and was active in civic affairs. He served as deputy in 1685, as selectman in 1686 and 1690 and also as a member of the Court of Trials in Portsmouth.

He married, August 6, 1667, Mehitable Fish, daughter of Thomas and Mary Fish. *(See Fish Line.)*

Children:

(1) Ebenezer, of whom further.

(2) Mehitable, of whom further.

(3) Mary, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Isabel Tripp, daughter of Honorable John and Mary (Paine) Tripp, was born in 1651 in Portsmouth, where she died in 1716. She married, March 4, 1675, Samson Sherman, son of Honorable Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman. *(See Sherman Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Ebenezer Tripp, son of Joseph and Mehitable (Fish) Tripp, was born October 25, 1675, in Dartmouth, where he died July 20, 1757. He was a carpenter and also farmed the land which he inherited from his father. He was highly respected for his thrift and industry.

He married, January 20, 1702, Abigail Cudworth, daughter of James and Mary Cudworth. *(See Cudworth Line.)*

Child:

Caleb, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Hannah Maria (Tripp) Bailey

IN COSTUME AT AN ANTIQUARIAN BAZAAR AT
THE TRINITARIAN CHURCH IN NEW BEDFORD

MEHITABLE TRIPP, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Fish) Tripp, was born October 9, 1683. She married, about 1709, Ephraim Sherman, son of John and Sarah (Spooner) Sherman. *(See Sherman and Spooner Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

MARY TRIPP, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Fish) Tripp, was born August 22, 1689, her death is not recorded. She married, January 25, 1711, Thomas Wait son of Reuben and Tabitha (Lounders) Wait. *(See Wait Line.)*

(Ibid.)

CALEB TRIPP, son of Ebenezer and Abigail (Cudworth) Tripp, was born August 5, 1714, in Dartmouth, where he died March 11, 1780. Aside from family Bible records, which establish his parentage, no further data concerning him is available.

He married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

(Family data.)

DANIEL TRIPP, son of Caleb and Elizabeth Tripp, was born October 19, 1741, in Dartmouth, where he died about 1825. He lived in that part of Dartmouth now known as Westport, where he was a

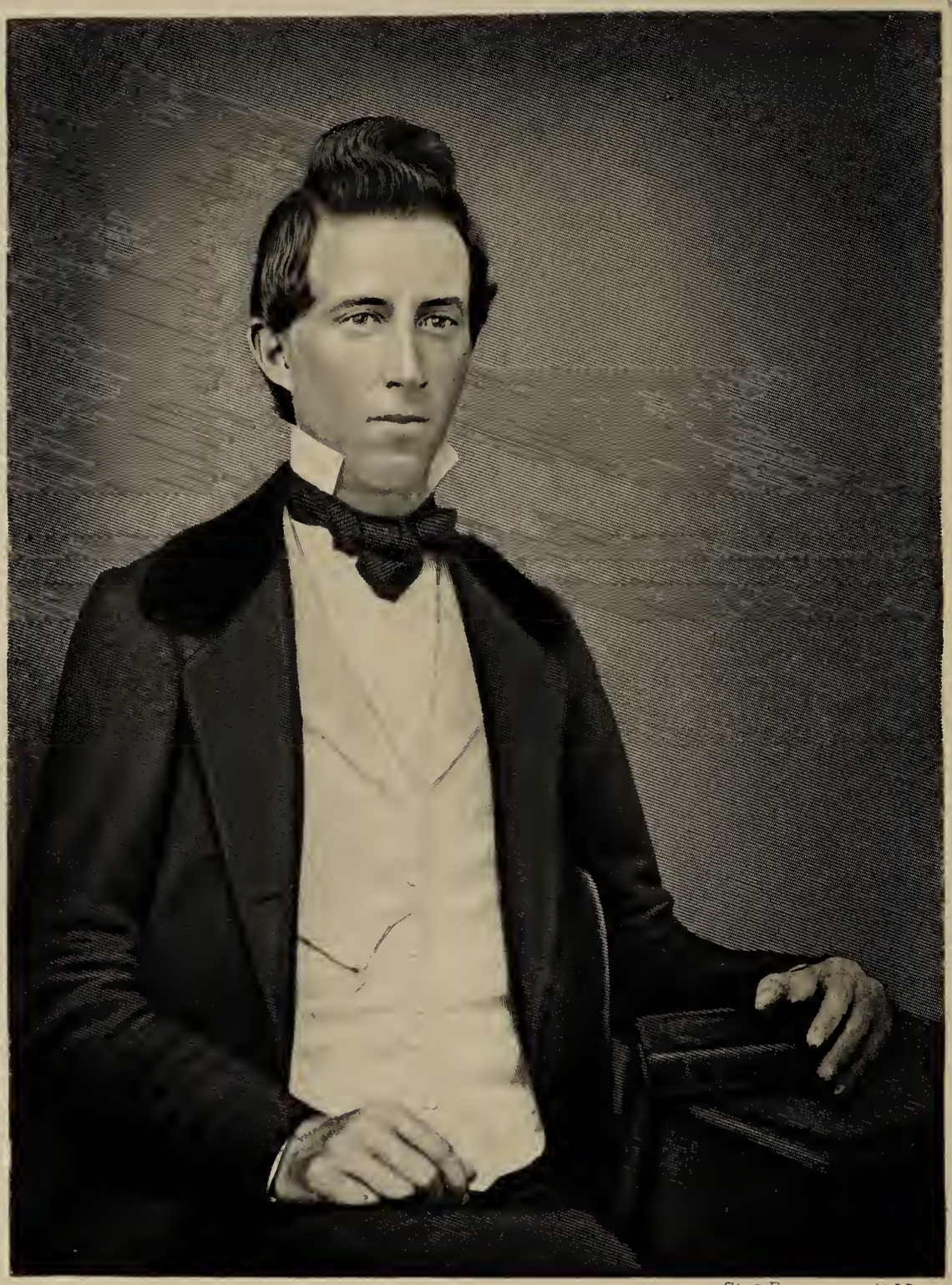
prosperous and respected farmer and a large landowner.

According to land records, Humphrey Howland of Westport, on March 25, 1802, "for $2950.00 sold to Daniel, Luthan, and Tillinghast Tripp, all of Westport, farm in Westport, 66 acres." On June 1, 1807, Daniel Tripp, "yeoman, for love and affection to his two sons, Luthan and Tillinghast, yeomen, both of Westport, sold his right in farm lately bought of Humphrey Howland." On May 5, 1824, Daniel Tripp sold to Tillinghast Tripp of Westport, "mariner" land near his home for $60.00.

Daniel Tripp married, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, July 1, 1764, Hannah Potter, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Davol) Potter. *(See Potter and Davol Lines.)*

(Ibid. — Land Records of Westport.)

TILLINGHAST TRIPP, son of Daniel and Hannah (Potter) Tripp, was born in 1771 in Westport, where he died July 24, 1836. As stated, he received land from his father by gift and purchase. Land records of Westport further show that on May 22, 1810, "Division of the Howland farm between Luthan and Tillinghast Tripp" took place. Also that



Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

Abner Tripp

Lydia, wife of Luthan, and Susanna, wife of Tillinghast, signed away their dower rights to him. On September 26, 1812, Daniel Gifford sold to "Tillinghast Tripp, Westport, mariner, salt marsh meadow near Horseneck Beach, Westport" and on December 24, 1829, "Isaac Cory assignes to Tillinghast Tripp, Westport, mariner, land in Westport."

The title "mariner" refers to the fact that Tillinghast Tripp was a master ship builder in the early days of the whaling industry. His obituary in the *New Bedford Mercury* of July 25, 1836, calls him "Captain Tripp" a title, in those days, bestowed on ship builders as well as masters of sailing vessels.

That he was a leader in the community and held in high esteem by his fellow townsmen is evident from the inscription underneath his portrait, which is herein reproduced. The original is a hand-colored pen and ink sketch by a contemporary artist, and is now in the possession of his descendants.

He married, January 21, 1798, Susannah Allen, daughter of Humphrey and Phebe (Burgess) Allen. *(See Allen and Burgess Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Abner Tripp, son of Captain Tillinghast and Susannah (Allen) Tripp, was born May 20, 1805, in Westport, where he died July 1, 1844. He resided all his life in Westport, where he was a large property holder. The Westport land records show that on April 3, 1837, "Abner Tripp, Westport, yeoman, and wife, Catherine, releasing dower, sold to Daniel Tripp (brother) for $758.00 twelve acres set off to our father, Tillinghast Tripp, in division of land between him and Luthan Tripp May 22, 1810, including my rights in the dwelling house where said Daniel resides." Abner Tripp inherited his father's homestead of ten acres on "west side of the east branch of Westport River."

He married, March 23, 1828, Catherine Kirby, daughter of Abner and Thankful (Soule) Kirby. *(See Kirby and Soule Lines.)*

Children:

(1) David Kempton, of whom further.

(2) Hannah Maria, born in Westport, January 20, 1834, died in New Bedford, April 14, 1877; married, September 9, 1857, Frank Bailey, son of Simeon and Mary Bailey. He was born September 7, 1822, and died November 20, 1866.

Steel Engraved by M. J. Cohen

Catherine (Kirby) Tripp

No children.

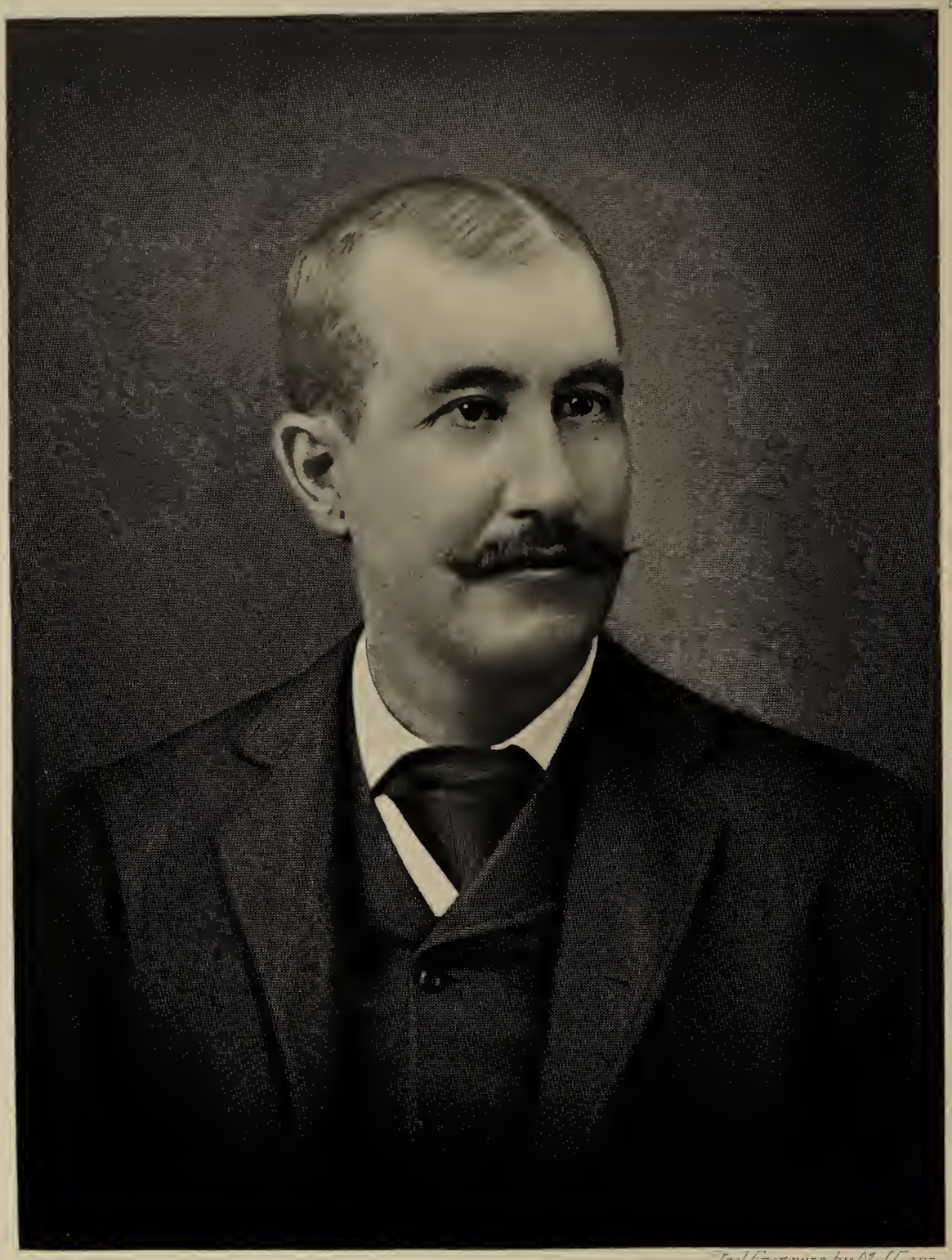
(Ibid. — "The Kirbys of New England, a History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford and Richard Kirby of Sandwich," Meletiah Everett Dwight, New York, 1898.)

David Kempton Tripp, son of Abner and Catherine (Kirby) Tripp, was born in Westport, August 10, 1830, and died in New Bedford, December 5, 1876. He was educated in the public schools of Westport, and came to New Bedford when a mere boy. He obtained employment in the planing mill and lumber yard owned by William Wilcox (q. v.) and was identified with this concern for the rest of his life, with the exception of a two year residence in the West. When the famous "gold rush" in California lured many young men away from their homes and positions in the East, he was one of the first to go from New Bedford. He was also one of the few successful prospectors who struck a "paying streak" and in later years he delighted in telling of his hardships and adventures. Several gold nuggets which Mr. Tripp actually dug out of the ground and had made into a chain are now in the possession of his daughter.

Upon his return to New Bedford, Mr. Tripp re-

entered the employ of William Wilcox, who thought highly of the young man's pleasing personality and progressive business ideas. Later when Mr. Tripp married Angenett Earl Wilcox, daughter of William Wilcox, he was taken into partnership and upon the death of the senior partner, took over the business which he conducted successfully until his death. Although he had the advantage of stepping into a firm soundly established and with an enviable reputation, he did not rest upon another's laurels, but devoted all his energies to enlarging the business, and to keeping step with the growth and progress of the territory which he served. He became known for his honest and upright dealings and during the few years spared him after he assumed ownership of the planing mill and lumber yard, established himself as one of the leading business men in New Bedford.

Mr. Tripp was keenly conscious of his civic duties and, while he never sought public office, was often urged to accept positions of trust and responsibility. In 1876 he was a candidate for alderman from the third ward. He ran on the Temperance Ticket, and the election took place on the day of his death. While he was not the successful candidate, the returns



Steel Engraving by McLean

William H. Tripp

showed that he had made an exceptionally fine run.

Mr. Tripp was an enthusiastic yachtsman and owner of the *Madcap* which he often sailed out of New Bedford. This yacht which he purchased in 1873 from Lewis N. Tappan and Elias R. Cleveland was 42 feet long, a large pleasure craft for the times.

He was a liberal contributor to all worthy charities, and many individual cases of need brought to his attention received aid from him, often anonymously and always in the most unostentatious manner. His death was the cause of genuine regret in New Bedford, where he was regarded as a truly representative and public spirited citizen.

David Kempton Tripp married, June 10, 1857, Angenett Earl Wilcox, daughter of William and Hannah (Potter) Wilcox. *(See Wilcox and Potter Lines.)*

Children:

(1) William Wilcox, of whom further.

(2) A son, born November 8, 1865, died in infancy.

(3) Katharine Maria, of whom further.

(4) David Kempton, Jr., of whom further.

(Ibid. — Family data.)

William Wilcox Tripp, son of David Kempton and Angenett Earl (Wilcox) Tripp, was born March 7, 1858, in New Bedford, where he died November 11, 1911. He was educated in the public and private schools of New Bedford and Farmington, Maine.

He never actively engaged in business, although he undoubtedly would have succeeded his father in the lumber business had he been old enough when the untimely death of the latter took place. He was a keen student of politics and public matters, but never sought office. He traveled extensively and was one of the best informed and most popular men of his day in his vicinity.

William Wilcox Tripp married, March 7, 1881, Annie Murphy. She was born August 16, 1854, and died January 21, 1907. No children.

(Family data.)

Katharine Maria Tripp, daughter of David Kempton and Angenett Earl (Wilcox) Tripp, was born in New Bedford, December 15, 1867. Miss Tripp resides in the homestead in New Bedford into which her parents moved at the time of their marriage. She has traveled extensively throughout

Steel Engraving by M. Conn

David K. Tripp

the world and is known for her charitable interest in all worthwhile projects.

(Ibid.)

David Kempton Tripp, Jr., son of David Kempton and Angenett Earl (Wilcox) Tripp, was born June 14, 1869, in New Bedford, where he died March 2, 1938. He was educated in the public and private schools in New Bedford, and soon after his education was completed he purchased a grocery business located on the corner of Cottage and Kempton Street, which he conducted successfully for many years.

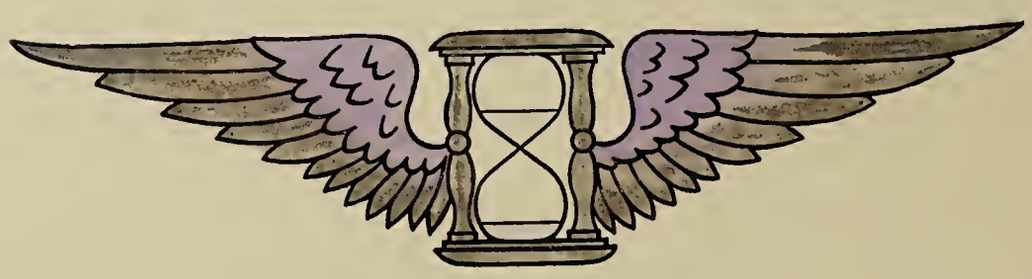
When the individually-owned grocery concerns began to be superseded by chain stores, Mr. Tripp, with characteristic foresight, converted the store building into the D. K. Bowling Alleys, which he conducted until his retirement in 1912. The D. K. Bowling Alleys became one of the most popular recreation centers in the city, not only with the younger generation, but with the older people as well. Old and young alike found in Mr. Tripp, who was familiarly known as "Kemp," a genial host and delightful companion.

Following his retirement Mr. Tripp did not find

time heavy on his hands. He had several interesting hobbies, principally stamp collecting, to which he devoted much time and study. He accumulated a valuable collection containing many rare items, and was recognized as an authority among philatelists.

David Kempton Tripp married, June 12, 1896, Carrie Fish of New Bedford. No children.

(Ibid.)



Steel Engraving J.M. McLean

Katharine M. Triggs

Arms: Paly of six argent and vert, on a chief azure three garbs or.

Crest: A lion rampant proper supporting a wheat sheaf or.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Paine

THE origin of the surname Paine traces back to the Graeco-Roman civilization, being derived from the Latin "paganus" meaning a villager. The English form is derived from the French "payen," and came into England with the Norman Conquest.

Several families of the name Paine were established in the New England colonies before the close of the seventeenth century and most of them came from the adjoining counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent in England. For this reason it is believed that they were closely related, although in some instances the ancestry of the immigrants has not been traced. The Paines of Rhode Island descend from Anthony Paine whose line is hereinafter followed.

("History of Samuel Paine and His Wife, Pamela (Chase) Paine, 1780-1856," Albert Prescott Paine, 1923.)

ANTHONY PAINE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England before 1600 and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1650. He is first of record as an inhabitant of Portsmouth, December 6, 1638, and was one of the signers of the Compact of Portsmouth, dated April 30, 1639.

Anthony Paine was a prominent and influential member of the community. His will, dated May 5, 1649, gave "daughter Alice one cow, shee or her husband to paye unto my daughter Mary tripp so much as ye cow is judged to be worth."

The name of his first wife is unknown. He married (second), in November, 1643, Rose Grinnel, widow of Matthew Grinnel of Portsmouth. She died in Portsmouth about 1673.

(Ibid. — "History of Bristol County," 1924. — "Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth, Rhode Island." Rhode Island Historical Society, 1901 — "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," James Savage, 1862.)

Mary Paine, daughter of Anthony Paine, was born in England and died in Portsmouth, February 12, 1687. She married, about 1640, Honorable John Tripp, son of John and Isabel (Moses) Tripp. *(See Tripp Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Azure a fess wavy or, between two crescents in chief, and a dolphin embowed in base, argent.

Crest: On a rock proper a stork ermine beaked and legged gules charged on the breast with an increscent of the last.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Fish

THOMAS FISH, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600 and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1687. The first record of him in this country is found in 1645, when he was granted land in Portsmouth, where he was made a freeman in 1655.

Land records further show that on March 20, 1660, he received a deed to a house and land from Henry and Ann Ayres, in consideration of fencing two acres, but said Henry and Ann were to "enjoy said land for their lives without paying rent." In 1665 he bought from James Babcock two parcels of land and a dwelling house, barn and orchard for fifty pounds and in the same year he deeded four acres of land to Thomas Lawton. In 1674 he was elected a member of the Town Council and in 1684 he deeded to his grandson, Preserved Fish, a dwelling house and fifteen acres. His will, dated February 9, 1687, was proved December 13, 1687.

Thomas Fish married, in England, Mary, surname unknown. She died in Portsmouth in 1699 and in her will, dated September 9, 1697, she leaves to "daughter Mehitable Tripp five pounds, brass chafing

dish, pewter platter, three porringers, chest and pewter plate;" also "whatever is due her for wool."

("Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, Comprising Three Generations of Settlers Who Came Before 1690," John Osborne Austin, 1887.)

MEHITABLE FISH, daughter of Thomas and Mary Fish, was born about 1640-45. Her death is not recorded. She married, August 6, 1667, Joseph Tripp, son of Honorable John and Mary (Paine) Tripp. *(See Tripp and Paine Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Or, a lion rampant sable between three oak leaves vert.

Crest: A sea lion sejant sable charged on the shoulder with three bezants, two and one.

("Sherman Genealogy, Including Families of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, England," Thomas Townsend Sherman, 1920.)

Sherman

THE surname Sherman is of Anglo-Saxon origin, and belongs to the classification known as occupation names. The "shearer" or "shearman" clipped the sheep and make the wool into cloth. Later the name came to be more broadly applied to cloth manufacturers, particularly in Dedham, County Essex, England, former center of the cloth industry. For generations members of the family were identified with this industry in Yaxley, Suffolk and in Dedham.

("Sherman Genealogy, including families of Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, England," Thomas Townsend Sherman, 1920.)

THOMAS SHERMAN was born in England in 1420, and died in Yaxley, Suffolk, in 1493. His will, dated November 4, 1492, was proved April 4, 1493, at the Consistory Court at Norwich. His son, John, was named executor, and he made many bequests to charity and churches. He was owner of much real estate, principally in Yaxley.

Thomas Sherman married Agnes, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

JOHN SHERMAN, son of Thomas and Agnes Sherman, was born about 1450, and died in Yaxley in 1504. His will, dated August 10, 1504, was

proved December 12, 1504. He left tenements and lands in Yaxley to his wife, Agnes, for life use, these to revert to his son, Thomas, at her death.

He married Agnes Fullen, daughter of Thomas Fullen of Yaxley.

(Ibid.)

THOMAS SHERMAN, son of John and Agnes (Fullen) Sherman, was born in 1480 in Yaxley, where he died in November, 1551. His will, dated January 20, 1551, was proved in London, November 16, 1551. It mentions property, including the manors of Royden and Royden Toft, and other parcels of land at Royden and Bessingham in Norfolk and Suffolk. Generous bequests were made to the poor of the towns of Yaxley, Burgate and Royden.

Thomas Sherman was a man of forceful and interesting character. He was church warden for Yaxley Parish, Deputy Sheriff for Suffolk County, Attorney-at-Law of the Court of Common Pleas and Kings Bench. He was the father of nine sons, two of whom followed their father's profession of law.

He married, in 1512-13, Jane Waller, daughter of John Waller of Wortham, Suffolk.

(Ibid.)

SHERMAN HOMESTEAD

HENRY SHERMAN, son of Thomas and Jane (Waller) Sherman, was born in Yaxley about 1530, and died in Dedham or Colchester in 1589-90. He was a cloth maker in Dedham, where he became prosperous. His home, called "The Hykell," remained in the family for many generations. His will, dated January 20, 1589-90, was proved July 25, 1590.

He married (first) Agnes Butler, daughter of Thomas Butler of Dedham. She died in October, 1580. He married (second) Margery Wilson.

(Ibid.)

HENRY SHERMAN, son of Henry and Agnes (Butler) Sherman, was born about 1555 in Colchester, and died in Dedham in 1610. He succeeded his father as a leading woolen manufacturer. His will, dated August 21, 1610, was proved September 8, 1610, and disposed of a large estate of real and personal property.

He married Susan Hills of Dedham.

(Ibid.)

SAMUEL SHERMAN, son of Henry and Susan (Hills) Sherman, was born about 1573, and died in Dedham in 1615. He married Philippa Ward.

(Ibid.)

Honorable Philip Sherman, son of Samuel and Philippa (Ward) Sherman, was born in Dedham, England, February 5, 1610, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in March, 1687. He came to America in 1633 and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman, May 14, 1634. In 1635 he returned to England for a brief visit. He came back to Roxbury, where he was living in 1637, and it is of record that he purchased land in Boston in that year.

On November 20, 1637, Philip Sherman and others were warned to give up all arms because "the opinions and revelations of Mr. Wheelwright and Mrs. Hutchinson have seduced and led into dangerous errors many of the people here in New England." When Governor Winthrop finally prevailed against the Hutchinson followers, Sherman and others felt it wise to leave Massachusetts and proceeded to Rhode Island to look for a suitable place in which to settle. They decided to purchase the Island of Aquidneck and completed the transaction March 24, 1638, Sherman and eighteen others becoming the owners. Their immediate location was named Portsmouth. Sherman disregarded a summons from the Massa-

chusetts authorities to appear at court as he considered himself no longer under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. On July 1, 1639, a regular government was established at Portsmouth, with William Coddington, Governor, and Philip Sherman as Secretary. As one of the founders of the Colony and its first Secretary, Philip Sherman's name is now famous in the early annals of Rhode Island.

He was town clerk of Portsmouth from 1648 to 1657, general recorder for the Colony from 1648 to 1652, member of the Town Council in 1650, rate maker in 1651, commissioner to the General Court in 1656, and town magistrate in 1656. He was among the sixteen persons who on April 4, 1676, were requested to be present at the next meeting of the deputies to give advice and help in regard to the Narragansett campaign. He served on other committees of importance, and as he was a man of superior intelligence and upright principles, his word carried great weight. Early records of Rhode Island, kept and written by him, are preserved in Portsmouth. They indicate that he was a man of liberal education.

Shortly after his arrival in Rhode Island, Philip

Sherman left the Congregational Church and united with the Society of Friends. He has been called a "devout, determined man" and as such became one of the most prominent of the early Quakers.

Philip Sherman married, in 1634, Sarah Odding, daughter of Margaret Odding Porter, by her first marriage.

Children:

(1) Samson, of whom further.

(2) John, of whom further.

(Ibid. — "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," vol. 24—"Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth," 1901. — "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," John Osborne, 1887.)

SAMSON SHERMAN, son of Honorable Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, was born in 1642 in Portsmouth, where he died, June 27, 1718.

He married, March 4, 1675, Isabel Tripp, daughter of Honorable John and Mary (Paine) Tripp. *(See Tripp and Paine Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

JOHN SHERMAN, son of Honorable Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman, was born in Portsmouth in 1644, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, April 16, 1734. He moved to Dartmouth from Portsmouth and was one of the proprietors who on November 13, 1694, received a confirmatory deed to

Dartmouth from Governor William Bradford. He also inherited land from his father in South Dartmouth, where he was a prosperous farmer and blacksmith and highly respected for his thrift and industry.

His will, dated June 19, 1726, was proved at Dartmouth, May 21, 1734. It names his sons, Philip and Timothy, as executors.

He married Sarah Spooner, daughter of William and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner. *(See Spooner and Pratt Lines.)*

(Ibid. — Vital Records of Dartmouth to Year 1850.)

EPHRAIM SHERMAN, son of John and Sarah (Spooner) Sherman, was born in Dartmouth in January, 1689. He married, about 1709, Mehitable Tripp, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Fish) Tripp. *(See Tripp and Fish Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

ROBERT SHERMAN, son of Ephraim and Mehitable (Tripp) Sherman, was born in Dartmouth, December 18, 1722. He married (intentions published November 30, 1741) Alice Wait, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Tripp) Wait. *(See Wait and Tripp Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

PRESERVED SHERMAN, son of Robert and Alice (Wait) Sherman, was born October 5, 1748, in

Dartmouth, where he died September 8, 1791. He married, September 16, 1779, Ruth Allen, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Seabury) Allen. *(See Allen and Seabury Lines.)*

Children:

(1) Sarah, of whom further.

(2) Robert, of whom further.

(Ibid. — Vital Records of Westport to Year 1850.)

SARAH SHERMAN, twin daughter of Preserved and Ruth (Allen) Sherman, was baptized in Westport, April 23, 1785, and died in New Bedford, December 17, 1850. She married, October 19, 1806, Abner Wilcox, son of Sylvanus and Patience (Potter) Wilcox. *(See Wilcox Line.)*

(Ibid.)

ROBERT SHERMAN, twin son of Preserved and Ruth (Allen) Sherman, was baptized April 23, 1785, in Westport, where he died August 5, 1821. He married, November 22, 1807, Elizabeth Kirby, daughter of Justus and Catherine (Cornell) Kirby. *(See Kirby and Cornell Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Azure a fesse erminois between three demi-lions rampant or.

Crest: On a mount vert an arm couped at the elbow, erect, vested erminois, holding in the hand proper a battle-axe, handle sable headed or.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Cudworth

R. RALPH CUDWORTH, whose birthplace is unknown, but who probably belonged in Lancashire, entered Cambridge in 1588-9, received an A.B. degree in 1592-3 and an A.M. in 1596. He was a Fellow of Emmanuel College, and lecturer at St. Andrews, Cambridge, and was made Vicar of Coggeshall in Essex in April, 1606, succeeding Thomas Stoughton, who had been the incumbent there since 1600. Dr. Cudworth resigned and became Vicar of Aller in Somerset and Chaplain to King James I, in 1609, remaining there until his death in 1624.

("The Scott Genealogy," Mary Lovering Holman, 1919.)

General James Cudworth, son of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, was born in England about 1600, and died in London in 1682. He came to Boston accompanied by his wife in 1634 in the ship *Charles* and is listed as a householder in Scituate, where he was made a freeman in that year. His house on Coleman Hills was one of the first built in Scituate. James Cudworth and his wife joined Rev. Mr. Lothrop's church, January 18, 1634-5, and the congregation frequently met at the Cudworth home until the meeting house was completed in 1636.

He established the first salt works in Scituate and

was active in civic affairs serving as a member of the Committee appointed by the Court to revise the Colonial laws in 1636. He was also constable of Scituate in 1637-9.

In 1641 General Cudworth moved to Barnstable where he received a grant of land and was elected deputy to the General Court. His name appears on the list of Barnstable proprietors, dated January, 1643-4. In 1646 he returned to Scituate and in 1650 sold his house and bought a farm near Little Musquashaut Pond.

General Cudworth was elected representative to the General Court in 1650 and reelected seven times. He was appointed Captain of the Scituate Militia in 1652 and named to the Council of War in 1653. On June 3, 1656, he was elected assistant to the Governor and reelected in 1657 and 1658. Because of his liberal views and sympathy for the Quakers he was deprived of his command of the Militia and in 1658, for the same reasons, was not reappointed deputy from Scituate in 1659, although he was the choice of the people.

On June 6, 1660, he was required to give a bond of 500 pounds for his appearance at the October Court "in reference to a seditious letter sent to England."

CUDWORTH HOMESTEAD, SCITUATE, MASSACHUSETTS

Now home of the Scituate Historical Society

This letter, dated in Scituate in 1658 and addressed to Mr. John Brown of London, is extant and has been justly admired by historians and students for its liberal sentiments. In it General Cudworth clearly set forth the plight of the Quakers and boldly denounced their persecutors. No action was taken by the Court, and the General retired to his farm for a brief respite from public life.

Admired by his neighbors for his high moral character, General Cudworth was often employed in settling differences, establishing property lines and otherwise upholding the peace. In 1673, when Josiah Winslow became Governor, he was restored to his full rights as a magistrate and on December 17, 1673, appointed Captain of the Plymouth forces in the proposed expedition against the Dutch. In 1674 he was reestablished as Captain of Scituate Militia, and appointed General "to take charge of our forces that are or may be sent forth in behalf of the Colony against the enemy as occasion may require." In 1674 he was also reestablished as assistant to the Governor and annually reelected until 1680.

In 1681 he was again on the Committee to revise laws and on June 7, 1681, was made Commissioner

of the United Colonies and Deputy Governor. In September of that year he was sent to England as Agent for the Colony, and while in London was stricken with smallpox, from which his death resulted early in 1682. The Amos Otis Papers of Barnstable sum up his character in the following words:

> "As a churchman he was meek, humble and tolerant; as a neighbor, mild, human and useful; as a man, magnanimous in all his acts; and as a commander he was brave and able and had the entire confidence of his soldiers."

General Cudworth's will, dated September 15, 1681, probated, July 7, 1682, divided his estate into six equal parts of which he gave two parts to his son John, his sons Israel and Jonathan and his daughter Hannah Jones each received a sixth part, the remaining sixth was divided between the four children of his daughter Mary Whitcomb.

He married, in England, Mary, surname unknown. She died in Scituate between 1674 and 1681.

(Ibid. — "Genealogical Notes of Barnstable Families," Amos Otis Papers. — "History of Cape Cod, the Annals of Barnstable," Frederick Freeman, 1860. — "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," James Savage.)

CUDWORTH

James Cudworth, son of General James and Mary Cudworth, was born in Scituate where he was baptized, May 3, 1635. He died in Dartmouth about 1699. He inherited land in Scituate from his father and was one of the early settlers of Dartmouth.

He married Mary, surname unknown. She died in Dartmouth in 1699.

(Ibid. — "Our County and Its People Descriptive and Biographical Record of Bristol County, Massachusetts," Boston, 1899.)

Abigail Cudworth, daughter of James and Mary Cudworth, was born January 9, 1677, in Dartmouth, where she died April 8, 1750. She married, January 20, 1702, Ebenezer Tripp, son of Joseph and Mehitable (Fish) Tripp. *(See Tripp and Fish Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Vert a boar's couped or.

Crest: A boar's head or pierced by an arrow, point to sinister argent.

Motto: Follow reason.

(Bolton's "American Armory.")

Spooner

SPOONER

WILLIAM SPOONER, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England in 1620 and died between March 8 and 14, 1683-4, in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. According to family tradition he came to New Plymouth in 1637 with his mother and brother Thomas. As a minor, he was indentured to John Coomes of Plymouth, March 27, 1637. He proved to be a faithful apprentice and in later years was entrusted with the administration of John Coomes' estate.

William Spooner's name is on the list of 1643 of all males between sixteen and sixty able to bear arms. He was admitted a freeman, June 6, 1654, and appointed surveyor of highways in the same year. His name is found frequently on the land records of Plymouth until 1660, when he moved to Acushnet where he built and operated the first grist mill in the section.

His will is dated March 8, 1683-4, and was probated March 14, 1683-4.

He married (first) Elizabeth Partridge, who died April 28, 1648. He married (second), March 18,

1652, Hannah Pratt, daughter of Joshua and Bathsheba Pratt. *(See Pratt Line.)*

("Record of William Spooner of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," Thomas Spooner, 1882.)

SARAH SPOONER, daughter of William and Hannah (Pratt) Spooner, was born October 5, 1653, in Dartmouth, where she died about 1720. She married John Sherman, son of Honorable Philip and Sarah (Odding) Sherman. *(See Sherman Line.)*

(Ibid. — "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," 1912.)

Arms: Argent a chevron between three buglehorns sable garnished or.

Crest: A buglehorn sable garnished or.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Wait

THOMAS WAIT, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1601, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in April, 1677. He came to this country in 1634 and located in Boston. He was one of a group of men who moved from Boston in 1638 to settle in Rhode Island, where record of him is found in Portsmouth in 1639. He was made a freeman, March 16, 1641.

He purchased land in Acushnet, part of the Dartmouth Purchase, on April 30, 1661, and was the owner of considerable land in Cohasset. He died intestate and in 1677 the Town Council divided his property among his heirs.

1204919

The name of his wife is unknown.

("Representative Man and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," 1912.)

REUBEN WAIT, son of Thomas Wait, was born in Portsmouth about 1638, and died in Dartmouth, October 7, 1707. He was an early settler of Dartmouth, where he had inherited land from his father. His will was proved November 5, 1707.

He married, about 1682, Tabitha Lounders.

(Ibid.)

Thomas Wait, son of Reuben and Tabitha (Lounders) Wait, was born April 23 1683, in Dartmouth. He married, January 25, 1711, Mary Tripp, daughter of Joseph and Mehitable (Fish) Tripp. *(See Tripp and Fish Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Alice Wait, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Tripp) Wait, was born in Dartmouth, April 23, 1726. She married, intentions published November 30, 1741, Robert Sherman, son of Ephraim and Mehitable (Tripp) Sherman. *(See Sherman and Tripp Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Sable a fesse ermine between three cinquefoils argent.

Crest: A seahorse proper.

Motto: Pax et Veritas.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Potter

NATHANIEL POTTER, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England about 1590, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, about 1644. Soon after his arrival in this country he located in Portsmouth and was admitted a freeman of the Island of Aquidneck, which included Portsmouth, in 1638. It is evident that he occupied an important place in the community, for he was one of the twenty-nine signers of the Compact of Portsmouth, an agreement to organize into a body politic, pledging allegiance to King Charles.

He married Dorothy, surname unknown. She was born in England in 1617, and died in Portsmouth, February 19, 1696.

("The Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island," John Osborne Austin, 1887. — "The Early Records of the Town of Portsmouth," Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, 1901.)

NATHANIEL POTTER, son of Nathaniel and Dorothy Potter, was born in 1637 in Portsmouth, where he died, October 20, 1704. He was admitted a freeman, April 9, 1686, and was chosen to serve on the "Tryall jury" at Newport, December 29, 1691. He was a large land owner and his will, dated

October 18, 1704, was probated November 20, 1704. He named as executors his wife Elizabeth, son Stokes, and as overseers James Tripp and Hugh Mosher.

He married Elizabeth Stokes of Portsmouth, who died about 1704.

Children:

(1) Stokes, of whom further.

(2) Ichabod, of whom further.

(3) Rebecca, of whom further.

(4) Catherine, of whom further.

(Ibid. — "The Kirbys of New England, a History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford, and Richard Kirby of Sandwich," Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898.)

STOKES POTTER, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter, was born in Portsmouth, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, after January 25, 1718. As a young man he moved to Dartmouth where he became a large landowner and a prominent citizen. His will, dated January 25, 1718, was probated February 3 of that year.

He married, about 1700, Elizabeth, surname unknown. She died in Dartmouth about 1718.

Child:

Nathaniel, of whom further.

(Ibid. — Dartmouth Town Records — Family data.)

Ichabod Potter, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter, was born in Portsmouth and died in Dartmouth about 1755. He was a prominent citizen of Portsmouth and at a town meeting held September 22, 1671, he was elected a member of the grand jury for "next Gen'l Court of Tryalls" and re-elected on April 9, 1674. He moved to Dartmouth about this time and became a large property owner and influential in town affairs.

His will, dated March 15, 1754, was probated November 4, 1755.

He married, before 1716, Eleanor, surname unknown.

Child:

Jonathan, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Rebecca Potter, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter, was born in Portsmouth, and died in Dartmouth, October 10, 1773. She

married, about 1700, Robert Kirby, son of Richard and Patience (Gifford) Kirby. *(See Kirby and Gifford Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

CATHERINE POTTER, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter, was born in Portsmouth before 1685, and died in Dartmouth. She married, March 5, 1716, Thomas Cornell, son of Samuel and Deborah Cornell. *(See Cornell Line.)*

(Ibid.)

NATHANIEL POTTER, son of Stokes and Elizabeth Potter, was born January 7, 1709, in Dartmouth, where he died about 1750. He was a lifelong resident and a large property owner in Dartmouth.

He married, November 3, 1726, Mary Davol, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Soule) Davol. *(See Davol and Soule Lines.)*

Child:

Hannah, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

JONATHAN POTTER, son of Ichabod and Eleanor Potter, was born in Dartmouth, November 14, 1716. The date of his death is not recorded.

He was a large property owner, inheriting much land and real property from his father, and was regarded as one of the most prosperous farmers in the section.

He married, September 28, 1740, Rebecca Southworth, daughter of Thomas and Patience (Thurston) Southworth. *(See Southworth and Thurston Lines.)*

Child:

Wesson, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

HANNAH POTTER, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Davol) Potter, was born in Dartmouth, October 25, 1747, and died in 1776. She married, July 1, 1764, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, Daniel Tripp, son of Caleb and Elizabeth Tripp. *(See Tripp Line.)*

(Ibid.)

WESSON POTTER, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Southworth) Potter, was born April 1, 1764, in Dartmouth, where he died, October 1, 1839. He lived in that part of Dartmouth now known as Westport, where he was a farmer and owned considerable land.

He married, August 12, 1792, Mary Kirby, daughter of Nathaniel and Sylvia (Macomber) Kirby, of Westport. *(See Kirby Line.)*

(Ibid.)

HANNAH POTTER, daughter of Wesson and Mary (Kirby) Potter, was born June 9, 1809, in Westport, and died in New Bedford, May 28, 1856. She married, March 13, 1831, William Wilcox, son of Abner and Sarah (Sherman) Wilcox. *(See Wilcox and Sherman Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Gules, a fesse between four fleurs-de-lis or, in chief a trefoil argent.

("Memorial Encyclopedia of the State of Rhode Island," The American Historical Society, Inc., 1916.)

Davol

WILLIAM DAVOL, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, in 1680. He arrived in this country prior to August 3, 1640, for on that date it is of record that he appeared in Duxbury and applied for land "such a portion as the Court shall be pleased to allow him." Apparently he moved to Braintree, Massachusetts, soon after this, as his son, John, was born there in June, 1643. On December 25, 1645, a house lot in Rehoboth laid out to John Sutton, which the latter had failed to take up, was granted to William Davol, who spent the remainder of his life there.

He is mentioned often in Rehoboth records and was appointed constable of the town in 1648. He and his wife were summoned before the Grand Jury, October 2, 1650, for "continuing meetings on the Lord's Day from house to house contrary to the order of the court enacted June 12, 1650." From this it is apparent that William Davol had Quaker leanings as it was the custom of members of that faith to meet in dwellings on the Sabbath.

He was made a freeman in Newport, Rhode Island, May 17, 1653. He deeded land at Monmouth, New Jersey, to his son, Benjamin, in 1672, possession of which is another evidence of his Quaker sympathies, as the patent to Monmouth had been granted to William Gifford and other Quakers several years before.

The name of his wife is unknown.

("Ancestors of Frank Herbert Davol and His Wife Phebe Downing Willits," Josephine C. Frost. — "A Contribution to the History, Biography and Genealogy of Families Named Sole, Solly, Soule, Sowle and Soulie," Rev. G. F. Ridlon, 1926.)

JONATHAN DAVOL, son of William Davol, was born probably in Rehoboth, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1709. On October 31, 1677, he received part of the 5000 acres granted by the General Court, to be known as East Greenwich. He never settled there, as he lived in Dartmouth where he became a large landowner.

His will, dated August 8, 1709, was proved at Dartmouth, September 7, 1709.

He married Hannah Audley. She was born August 21, 1643, in Boston, where she was baptized,

August 29, of that year. She died in Dartmouth, the date of her death is not recorded.

(Ibid.)

Joseph Davol, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Audley) Davol, was born in Dartmouth, where he died in 1726.

The inventory of his estate, taken November 14, 1726, amounted to 190 pounds, fourteen shillings and ten pence, a large amount for the times.

He married, in 1700, Mary Soule, daughter of George and Deborah Soule of Dartmouth. *(See Soule Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Mary Davol, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Soule) Davol, was born in Dartmouth, July 14, 1705. She married, November 3, 1726, Nathaniel Potter, son of Stokes and Elizabeth Potter. *(See Potter Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Paly of ten argent and azure, over all a cross potent or.

Crest: A demi-lion azure holding in his paws the rudder of a ship or.

Motto: Fortiter gerit crucem.

("Americana" — The American Historical Society, Inc. — October, 1918.)

Allen

GEORGE ALLEN, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600, and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, about 1649. He was a yeoman of Somerset County, England, and came to America with Joseph Hull from Weymouth in 1635. He settled first in Lynn, and later in Weymouth, Massachusetts, where he is listed as a proprietor in 1644. He is listed in Sandwich as a member of the first church in 1637 and the records show that he was appointed a constable there in 1639. He was a deputy to the General Court from Sandwich in 1640 and 1642. He received a grant of six and a half acres on which he built his home which was standing until 1882.

George Allen married, in England, Catherine, surname unknown.

("The Allen Family of Old Dartmouth," Walter Spooner Allen. — "Bristol County," 1899.)

RALPH ALLEN, son of George and Catherine Allen, was born in England about 1630, and died in Sandwich, July 1, 1698. He is listed as a proprietor of Weymouth in 1644 and moved to Sandwich about 1650, where he became identified with the Quaker movement and in 1655 contributed five shillings

towards the building of the first meeting house in Sandwich. He suffered a great deal of persecution and in 1659 his property was confiscated. According to a record of the Allen family in "Old Dartmouth Historical Sketches" he is the "ancestor of all the Allens of Old Dartmouth."

(Ibid.)

JOSEPH ALLEN, son of Ralph Allen, was born in Sandwich, and died in Dartmouth. He is said to have been the most prominent Quaker of his day, a large landowner and a wealthy man for the times.

He married Sarah, surname unknown.

Children:

(1) Joseph, Jr., of whom further.

(2) Rose, of whom further.

(Ibid. — Vital Records of Dartmouth.)

JOSEPH ALLEN, JR., son of Joseph and Sarah Allen, was born in Dartmouth, where he died January 31, 1734-5. He married, December 30, 1725, Ruth Smith, daughter of Gershom and Rebecca (Ripley) Smith of Dartmouth. *(See and Ripley Lines.)*

Child:

Daniel, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Rose Allen, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Allen, was born in Dartmouth, where she died March 3, 1723. She married, in 1684, Nathaniel Howland, son of Zoeth and Abigail Howland. *(See Howland Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Daniel Allen, son of Joseph, Jr., and Ruth (Smith) Allen, was born in Dartmouth, October 13, 1729, and died June 1, 1822. He married, October 14, 1751, Elizabeth Seabury, daughter of Lieut. Joseph and Mary (Ladd) Seabury. *(See Seabury and Ladd Lines.)*

Children:

(1) Humphrey, of whom further.

(2) Ruth, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Humphrey Allen, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Seabury) Allen, was born in Dartmouth, December 17, 1754. He married, about 1775, Phebe Burgess, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Williston) Burgess. *(See Burgess and Williston Lines.)*

Child:

Susannah, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Ruth Allen, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Seabury) Allen, was born in Dartmouth in 1756. She married, September 16, 1779, Preserved Sherman, son of Robert and Alice (Wait) Sherman. *(See Sherman and Wait Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Susannah Allen, daughter of Humphrey and Phebe (Burgess) Allen, was born April 18, 1777, in Westport, where she died December 24, 1866. She married, January 21, 1798, Tillinghast Tripp, son of Daniel and Hannah (Potter) Tripp. *(See Tripp and Potter Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Chequy gules and or, on a chief argent three crosses crosslet azure.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Burgess

THOMAS BURGESS, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England early in 1600, and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, February 23, 1685. Nothing is known of his life prior to 1630, when he came to Salem, Massachusetts. From there he moved to Lynn, where he remained several years and the next record of him is found in Duxbury where on July 3, 1637, a section of land was assigned to him. He forfeited this land by his removal to Sandwich in the same year.

Thomas Burgess was a pioneer in the settlement of Sandwich in company with Edmund Freeman, Henry Feake, Richard Chadwell and several others. According to Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," he was "a chief man among them." He was a prominent churchman and one of the first eleven male members of the church organized in 1638. He was also active in the civic affairs of the community, and is said to have held "every office from road surveyor to deputy of the court at Plymouth." At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Sandwich on April 16, 1640, he was assigned seven and one-half acres of meadow land and in 1651 he and three other men, whose names

are not on record, were granted power to call town meetings by giving three days' warning, whenever they saw fit.

He was always friendly to the Quakers although he never professed the faith. In Freeman's "History of Cape Cod," it is related that in 1657 William Newland, a prominent citizen, gave surety for Thomas Burgess' good behavior, after the latter had been convicted on a charge of letting Christopher Holden, a Quaker, occupy his house, also that "Burgess expressed sorrow and so was released."

His will, dated April 4, 1684, was proved March 5, 1685. He left an estate, large for the times, and appointed his son-in-law, Ezra Perry, and Jacob Burgess as administrators.

Thomas Burgess married, in England, Dorothy, surname unknown. She died in Sandwich, February 27, 1687.

("History of Cape Cod, Annals of Barnstable County," Frederick Freeman, Boston, 1860. — "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, Comprising Three Generations of Settlers Who Came Before 1690," John Osborne Austin, 1887. — "Memorial of the Family of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess Who Were Settled at Sandwich in 1637," Boston, 1865.)

THOMAS BURGESS, son of Thomas and Dorothy

Burgess, was born in England in 1627, and died in Sandwich about 1674. The first mention of him in the Sandwich records is found in 1643, when he is listed as able to bear arms. In 1654 he was appointed constable of Sandwich and in 1657 he subscribed to "repair the meeting house and support the minister." Like his father, he was inclined towards Quakerism, and in 1659 was fined ten shillings for refusing to assist the marshal. He moved to Newport in 1661 where he purchased land and was admitted a freeman of the Providence Plantation in 1667. He served as a grand juror from Newport in 1667. He was one of the original proprietors of Dartmouth though there is no evidence that he ever lived there, and he sold his share of his Dartmouth purchase to Thomas Wood of Newport on July 29, 1671. In 1673 he received a grant of 44 acres in Little Compton, which he held at the time of his death.

Thomas Burgess married (first), November 8, 1648, Elizabeth Bassett, daughter of William and Elizabeth Bassett. He married (second), about 1668, Lydia Gaunt, daughter of Peter Gaunt.

(Ibid.)

Thomas Burgess, son of Thomas and Lydia (Gaunt) Burgess, was born in 1668, and died in Little Compton, July 1, 1743. He came to Little Compton early in life and settled on land inherited from his father. To this he added by purchase and trade to such an extent that at the time of his death he was one of the wealthiest men of his day.

His will, dated May 10, 1743, was proved August 16, 1743, and disposed of an estate valued at 6655 pounds, including land valued at 5700 pounds. To his wife he left all the household goods and the "improvement of the dwelling house while she remained a widow, the improvement of one-half of the orchard, two cows, a mare, ten cords of wood and 5 pounds yearly." To his son, Edward, one-fourth of the homestead farm and the house in which he then lived; to his son, Joseph, a part of the fifty acre lot and the remainder of it after three years; to his son, John, a twenty acre lot and one cow; to his son, Thomas, the rest of the homestead and his wife's share at her death; to his son, Jacob, 200 pounds and a cow; to his son, Nathaniel, 200 pounds; to his sons, Edward and Thomas, all his cattle and sheep,

farming tools and one horse; and to his daughters, Deborah, Lydia Collins, Abigail Thomas and Hester Wilbur, Mercy Thurston, Rebecca and Martha Burgess, each 10 pounds.

Thomas Burgess married (first), in 1691, Esther Richmond, daughter of Edward and Abigail (Davis) Richmond. She was born in 1669, and died November 12, 1706. He married (second), October 24, 1707, Martha (Wilbur) Closson, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Brownell) Wilbur. *(See Wilbur and Brownell Lines.)* He married (third) Patience, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

Jacob Burgess, son of Thomas and Martha (Wilbur) Burgess, was born November 11, 1717, in Little Compton, where he died September 18, 1768. He was a farmer and, like his father, a large landowner.

He married, in September, 1738-9, intentions published August 11, 1738-9, Susannah Williston, daughter of Ichabod and Dorothy (Gardner) Williston. *(See Williston and Gardner Lines.)*

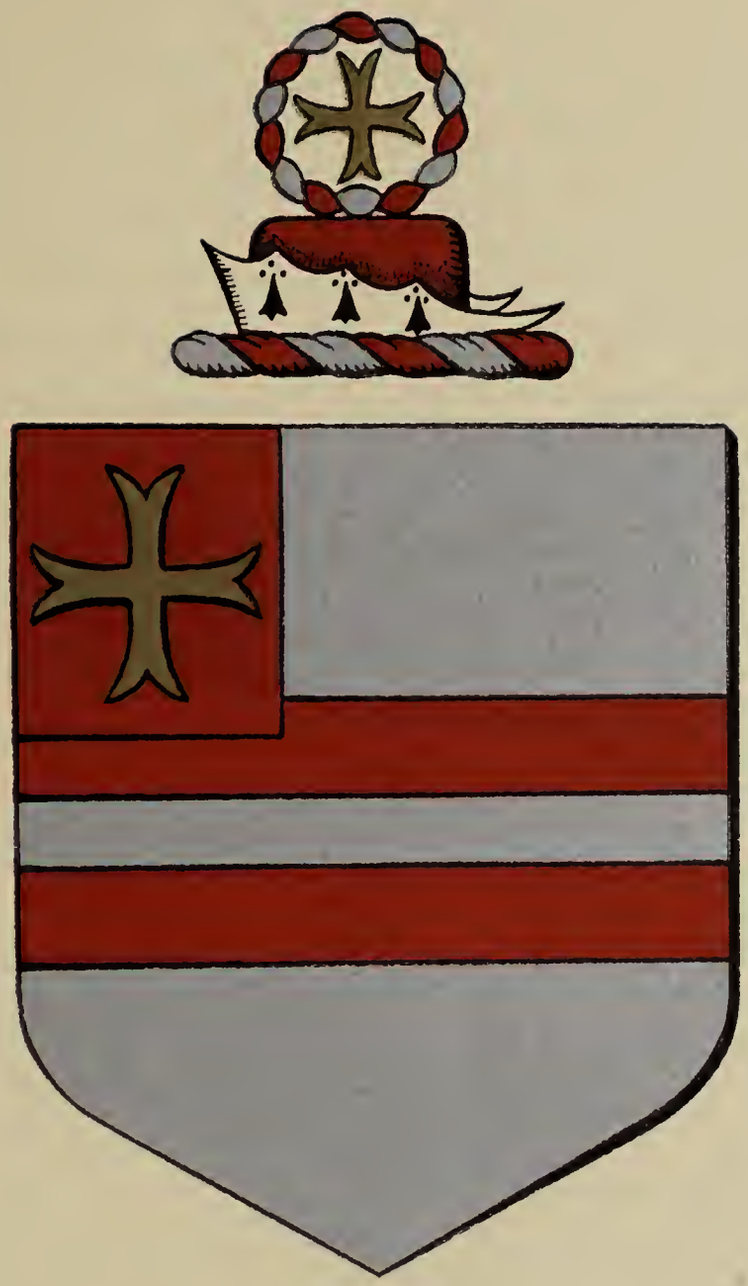
(Ibid. — Vital Records of Little Compton, 1636-1850.)

PHEBE BURGESS, daughter of Jacob and Susannah (Williston) Burgess, was born in Little Compton, July 14, 1755. She married, about 1775, Humphrey Allen, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Seabury) Allen. *(See Allen and Seabury Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent, two bars gules on a canton of the second a cross moline, or.

(Arms in possession of the family.)



Kirby

THE surname Kirby is said to be of Scotch origin, and is derived from "Kirk," meaning church. Its earliest use as a surname is found in Kirkby Kendall, in Westmoreland, where the Baron Kirkby was Ivo Taillebois, who came to England with William the Conqueror. He died without male issue and the title passed to his brother, Gerard, and from him to his male descendants. In 1272 John Kirkby was Keeper of the Great Seal of England and afterwards Bishop of Ely. In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries there were numerous families living in Essex, Yorkshire and Leicestershire, who spelled their name Kirby.

The Kirbys who immigrated to America left their homes in order to escape religious persecution and were among the first in America to embrace the Quaker faith.

("The Kirbys of New England, a History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford, and Richard Kirby of Sandwich," — Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898.)

RICHARD KIRBY, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England about 1600 , and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, about 1688. The first record of him is found in Lynn,

Massachusetts, in 1636. He moved to Cape Cod in 1637, and with William Wood and others founded the settlement of Sandwich. He shared in the division of lands in 1641, and his name appears on the list of the sixty-eight inhabitants of Sandwich entitled to bear arms in August, 1643.

He was one of the first persons in the country to embrace the principles of the Society of Friends, although it is not known that he became a member of the Society. It is, however, known that in the autumn of 1656 Nicholas Upsill, a Puritan exiled from Boston for his Quaker beliefs, found refuge in Sandwich, and that Richard Kirby was one of his disciples.

Richard Kirby moved to Dartmouth about 1660. The town records of 1684 state that he, with fourteen other men, took the "Oath of Fidelity."

He married Jane, surname unknown. She died in Dartmouth, March 23, 1650.

Children:

(1) Richard, of whom further.

(2) Ruhamah, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Richard Kirby, son of Richard and Jane Kirby, was born about 1640, and died in Dartmouth about 1720. His name is found among the twenty-four inhabitants of Sandwich, who in October, 1660, were fined ten shillings each for attending Quaker meetings. An early history of Barnstable by G. A. Hinckley states:

> "He was evidently of the sterner stuff of reformers, ahead of the times in which he lived, and acted fully up to that line regardless of personal consequences."

He followed his father to Dartmouth about 1668 and spent the remainder of his life there. His will, dated January 30, 1707-8, was not probated until April 4, 1720.

He married (first), October 9, 1665, Patience Gifford, daughter of William and Mary (Danforth) Gifford. *(See Gifford and Danforth Lines.)* He married (second), December 2, 1678, Abigail Howland, widow of Zoeth Howland of Dartmouth. *(See Howland Line.)*

Child:

Robert, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Ruhamah Kirby, daughter of Richard and Jane Kirby, was born in 1641-2, and died in Dartmouth about 1707. She married, about 1665, Lieut. John Smith. *(See Smith Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Robert Kirby, son of Richard and Patience (Gifford) Kirby, was born May 10, 1674, in Dartmouth, where he died in 1757. He lived in that part of Dartmouth which afterwards became Westport. Dartmouth records state that in 1712 two hundred and twelve acres were laid out for Robert Kirby's homestead on the east side of the Caoxit River.

His will, dated March 26, 1755, was probated March 10, 1757.

Robert Kirby married, about 1700, Rebecca Potter, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter. *(See Potter Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Nathaniel Kirby, son of Robert and Rebecca (Potter) Kirby, was born about 1710 in Dartmouth, where he died in 1748. He was a farmer of Dartmouth and a prominent member of the Society of Friends.

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant double queued argent.

(Burke's "General Armory."
Americana, Vol. XXIV.)

Stokes

His will, dated November 5, 1747, was proved August 21, 1748.

He married, March 25, 1731, Abigail Russell, daughter of James and Rebecca (Howland) Russell of Dartmouth. *(See Russell and Howland Lines.)*

Children:

(1) Wesson, of whom further.

(2) Rebecca, of whom further.

(3) Justus, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Wesson Kirby, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Russell) Kirby, was born in Dartmouth in 1731, and died in Westport, October 9, 1798. In his father's will he is called "Weston," and in his own will and town records "Wesson." As a young man he moved to Westport, where he was prominent in town affairs. He was surveyor of highways in 1771, 1775, 1776, 1780 and 1781, and selectman and assessor in 1779. His will, dated June 2, 1798, disposed of a considerable estate.

He married, February 23, 1750, Hannah White, daughter of William and Abigail (Thurston) White. *(See White and Thurston Lines.)*

Child:

Nathaniel, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Rebecca Kirby, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Russell) Kirby, was born in Dartmouth in 1743.

She married, June 19, 1763, Daniel Macomber, son of Samuel and Mary (Tripp) Macomber. *(See Macomber Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Justus Kirby, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Russell) Kirby, was born April 28, 1746, in Dartmouth, where he died January 5, 1831. He was a respected and successful farmer and a member of the Society of Friends.

He married, December 27, 1769, Catherine Cornell, daughter of Peleg and Mary (Russell) Cornell of Dartmouth. *(See Cornell and Russell Lines.)*

Children:

(1) Abner, of whom further.

(2) Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Nathaniel Kirby, son of Wesson and Hannah (White) Kirby, was born July 4, 1751, in Westport, where he died, October 9, 1818. He was a farmer and large landowner in Westport, where he spent his entire life.

He married, September 10, 1772, Sylvia Macomber. She died April 10, 1848.

Child:

Mary, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

ABNER KIRBY, son of Justus and Catherine (Cornell) Kirby, was born in Westport, July 10, 1771, and died in Norridgewock, Somerset County, Maine, July 21, 1841. He moved to Norridgewock as a young man and became a successful farmer and leading citizen.

He married, May 12, 1796, in Westport, Thankful Soule, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Tripp) Soule. *(See Soule Line.)*

Child:

Catherine, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

ELIZABETH KIRBY, daughter of Justus and Catherine (Cornell) Kirby, was born in Westport, October 1, 1781. She married, November 22, 1807, Robert Sherman, son of Preserved and Ruth (Allen) Sherman. *(See Sherman and Allen Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Mary Kirby, daughter of Nathaniel and Sylvia (Macomber) Kirby, was born in 1774. She married, August 12, 1792, Wesson Potter, son of Jonathan and Rebecca (Southworth) Potter. *(See Potter and Southworth Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Catherine Kirby, daughter of Abner and Thankful (Soule) Kirby, was born in Norridgewock, March 8, 1808, and died in New Bedford, December 3, 1874. She married, March 23, 1828, Abner Tripp, son of Captain Tillinghast and Susannah (Allen) Tripp. *(See Tripp and Allen Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent a chevron gules between three soles within a bordure engrailed gules.

Crest: A crescentor, surmounted by a sole naiant argent.

Motto: Labore et Honore.

("Soule Genealogy," George T. Ridlon.)

Soule

SOULE

EORGE SOULE, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England before 1600, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1680. He came to America in the *Mayflower* in 1620, and was the thirty-fifth signer of the Mayflower Compact. He was granted land in Plymouth in 1623, and was admitted a freeman in 1633. He sold his land to Richard Hicks in 1629, and purchased other land in Plymouth, where he is listed as a taxpayer in 1633.

He received various grants of land at Powder Point, and was a member of Captain Myles Standish's company in 1638. He was also one of the first selectmen of Duxbury and a representative to the General Court in 1642-45-46-50-51 and 1654. He was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater and one of the pioneer purchasers of Dartmouth and Middleborough.

George Soule, a man of liberal education and superior intelligence, was chosen a member of the important committee to revise the laws of the Colony, together with Governor Winslow and Constant Southworth.

His will, dated August 11, 1677, was proved March 5, 1680.

He married Mary Becket, who was born in England about 1600, and died in Duxbury in 1677. Extensive research has failed to establish the names of her parents, but that she came from the Parish of St. Botolph, Aldersgate, London, the section from which many of the Plymouth Pilgrims came, seems fairly certain. Mary Becket did not come on the *Mayflower* but on the *Anne* in 1623, accompanying the wife and daughters of Richard Warren. Soon after her arrival she married George Soule whom she had known in England.

("Mayflower Descendants and Their Marriages for Two Generations After the Landing," 1921. — "History of the Town of Duxbury, Mass.," Justin Winsor, Boston, 1848. — "Records of the Town of Duxbury, Mass., 1643-1770" — Family data.)

George Soule, son of George and Mary (Becket) Soule, was born in Plymouth or Duxbury, and died in Dartmouth, May 12, 1704. He inherited land in Dartmouth and was prominent in the community, where he held office as selectman and constable.

He married Deborah, surname unknown. She died in Dartmouth in 1700.

Children:

(1) William, of whom further.

(2) Mary, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

William Soule, son of George and Deborah Soule, was born in Dartmouth, where he died in 1723. He was one of the largest landowners of his day and active in civic affairs. He served as selectman and constable of Dartmouth.

He married, before 1710, Hannah, surname unknown.

Child:

Jonathan, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Mary Soule, daughter of George and Deborah Soule, was born in Dartmouth about 1680. She married, in 1700, Joseph Davol, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Audley) Davol. *(See Davol Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Jonathan Soule, son of William and Hannah Soule, was born December 15, 1710, in Westport,

where he died, October, 1779. He was a large landowner and served as lieutenant in the local militia.

He married, intentions published February 12, 1736, Lydia Sisson, daughter of Richard and Mehitable Sisson. *(See Sisson Line.)*

(Ibid.)

JOSEPH SOULE, son of Jonathan and Lydia (Sisson) Soule, was born about 1738, in Westport, where he died in 1837. He married, in Tiverton, Rhode Island, February 25, 1762, Ruth Tripp.

(Ibid.)

THANKFUL SOULE, daughter of Joseph and Ruth (Tripp) Soule, was born in Westport about 1776, and died in 1816. She married, May 12, 1796, in Westport, Abner Kirby, son of Justus and Catherine (Cornell) Kirby. *(See Kirby and Cornell Lines.)*

(Ibid. — "The Kirbys of New England, a History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford and Richard Kirby of Sandwich," Meletiah Everett Dwight, New York, 1898.)

Arms: Argent a lion rampant between three crescents sable, a chief vair.

Crest: Out of a mural coronet or, a demi-lion rampant sable, collared vair.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Wilcox

EDWARD WILCOX, the immigrant ancestor, was born in England early in 1600, and died in Portsmouth or Kingstown, Rhode Island, about 1650. He came to America before 1638, as in that year he is listed as an inhabitant of the Island of Aquidneck. He was connected with Roger Williams in the establishment of trading posts throughout Rhode Island and lived at various times in Portsmouth, Kingstown and Narragansett. The name of his wife is unknown.

("Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, Comprising Three Generations of Settlers Who Came Before 1690," John Osborne Austin. "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," 1912.)

DANIEL WILCOX, son of Edward Wilcox, was born about 1635, and died about 1700 in Tiverton, Rhode Island. He received a grant of fifteen acres of land in Dartmouth on December 10, 1656, and was appointed constable the following year. In later life he moved to Tiverton where he is listed as one of the first inhabitants when the town was organized, March 2, 1692.

He married, November 28, 1661, Elizabeth Cooke, daughter of Elder John and Sarah (Warren)

Cooke, passengers on the *Mayflower*. *(See Cooke and Warren Lines.)*

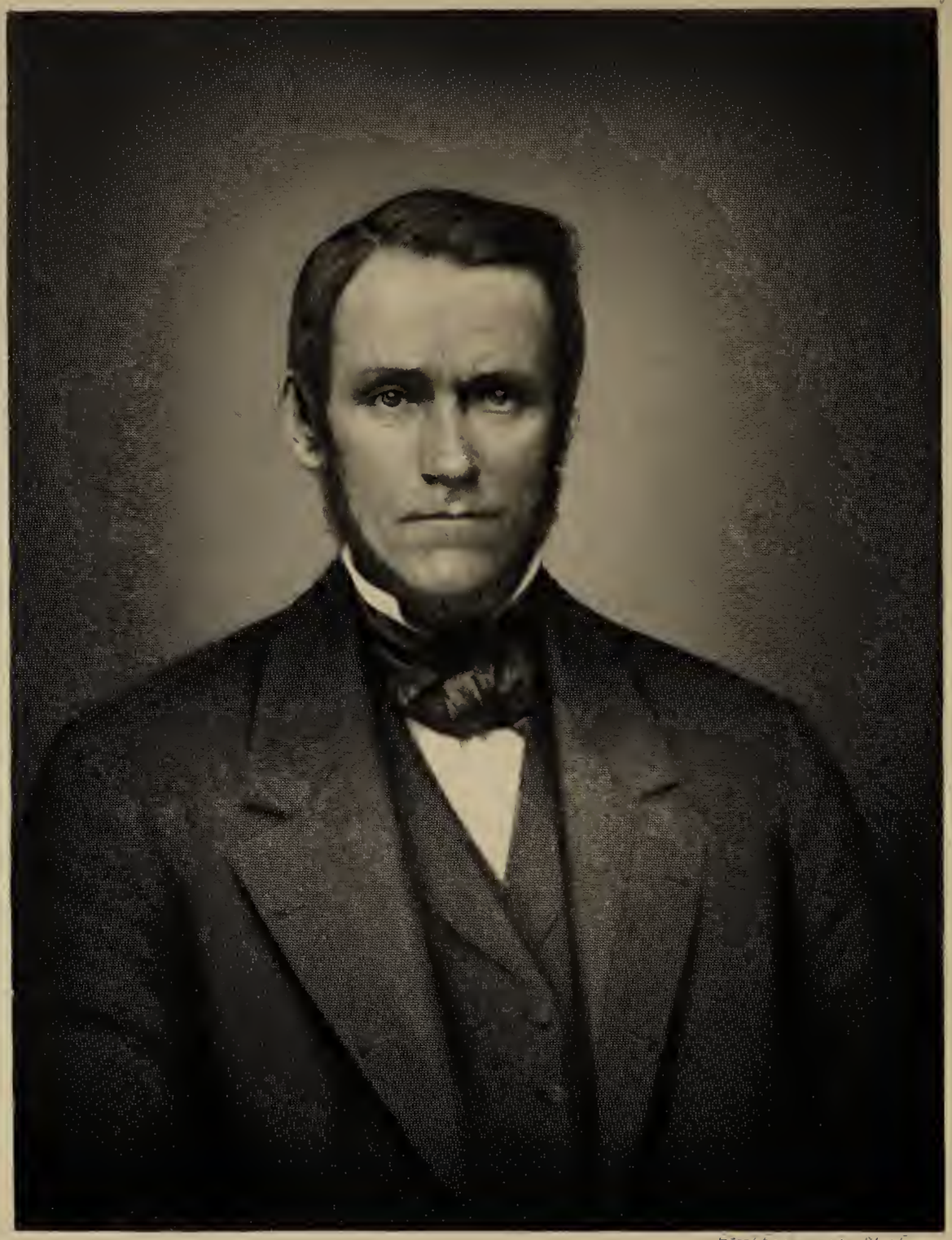
(Ibid.)

SYLVANUS WILCOX, great-grandson of Daniel and Elizabeth (Cooke) Wilcox, was born in Westport about 1750. The date of his death is not recorded. He married, November 11, 1770, Patience Potter of Dartmouth, Massachusetts.

(Ibid.)

ABNER WILCOX, son of Sylvanus and Patience (Potter) Wilcox, was born in Westport, March 4, 1784, and died in Middleborough, Massachusetts, October 24, 1874. He learned the trade of wheelwright, and was thus engaged in his native town for many years. In 1834 he moved to New Bedford where he became well-known as a skillful ship builder. He retired a few years prior to his death, and spent the remainder of his life in the home of his daughter, Mrs. Sylvanus Reed of Middleborough.

The Abner Wilcox homestead in Westport on the east side of the road to Westport Point was originally the property of Preserved Sherman, who deeded part of it to his daughter, Mrs. Abner Wilcox. The rest of the property was later purchased by Abner



Steel Engraving by N J Conn

William Wilcox

Wilcox from the other Sherman heirs. There are several entries of Abner Wilcox's transactions in Westport land records, which indicate that he was a man of considerable property.

On March 17, 1834, "Abner Wilcox, of Westport, yeoman" mortgaged thirty acres in Westport for $300.00, and on March 20, 1834, "Abner Wilcox, carpenter, of New Bedford" placed several parcels of land, including his homestead in Westport, in the hands of Peleg Peckham and Stephen Howland to be sold by them. The record also shows that "Abner Wilcox of New Bedford and wife Sarah, Peckham and Howland trustees" sold the above parcels for $1230.00 on March 26, 1835.

Abner Wilcox married, in Westport, October 19, 1806, Sarah Sherman, daughter of Preserved and Ruth (Allen) Sherman of Westport. *(See Sherman and Allen Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

William Wilcox, son of Abner and Sarah (Sherman) Wilcox, was born in Westport, September 16, 1808, and died in New Bedford, September 21, 1868. He received his early education in the schools of Westport, and came to New

Bedford as a young man, in the days when the whaling industry was at its peak. After several years of hard struggle he began the manufacture of paraffin candles for which there was then a country-wide demand, and in which he attained financial success. Later he established a planing mill and lumber yard, that eventually became the largest of its kind in the city. Mr. Wilcox was a far-sighted and keen business man, and yet so honorable in his dealings that none of his contemporaries had anything but praise for the methods by which he accumulated a good-sized fortune.

As his business increased he extended his interest in the merchant marine, and early New Bedford whaling records show that he had shares in the barks *Warren* and *Franklin 2d*. These ventures were highly successful and enabled him to purchase an interest in other ships and conduct business on an even larger scale.

With ship building constantly increasing in New Bedford, the lumber business became a highly profitable and important industry, and Mr. Wilcox acquired large timber tracks in Canada and in the South and operated several vessels in order to carry

WILLIAM WILCOX RESIDENCE, NEW BEDFORD, MASSACHUSETTS, BUILT ABOUT 1825

his lumber to New Bedford. In 1882 he had the brig *Angenett* built and named for his daughter, who made the first trip in this ship, going to the South for southern pine. The *Angenett* was commanded by Captain Studley of Fairhaven, and made many successful trips to the southern ports of the United States. In 1865 the *William Wilcox* was built for him by John Howland, and a painting of this ship made in Alcente, by a Spanish artist, in October, 1869, is still in existence. The following is quoted from a New Bedford newspaper article:

> "A NEW BEDFORD SHIPMASTER — A special correspondent to the *Boston Journal* writes as follows from Alcente, of a gentlemanly New Bedford shipmaster and his charming lady:
>
> "In the port we find a noble bark of American build, the '*William Wilcox*', of New York, commanded by Phillip Johnson, of New Bedford, and, visiting it, receive most gracious attention from the staunch captain and his young wife, whose first trip beyond seas is to agitated Spain. And as we steam out of port that afternoon in a boat crowded with Spanish officers going to the front the American banner fluttered up to the mast head of the '*William Wilcox*', and down again in graceful salute to us, and to the astonishment of all the olive complexioned, jauntily uniformed Spaniards around us."

The *William Wilcox* like the *Angenett,* was engaged in the lumber trade.

Mr. Wilcox also imported mahogany and other woods from South America through his agent in New York, Mr. George Savory. In this connection it is of interest to quote from a letter written by Mr. Savory to Mrs. Wilcox, dated September 26, 1868:

> "My dear Madam:
>
> "It was with sincere regret that I heard of the death of my esteemed friend, your beloved husband and I deeply sympathize with you, and your family in your great afflication.
>
> "During the past ten years I have conducted your beloved husband's South American business in New York and I can assure you I never met in all my business relations a more reliable and upright merchant in the whole course of my life and I can assure you I shall miss him very much indeed . . . "

Mr. Wilcox suffered severe business reverses in August, 1859, when a fire destroyed his planing mill and huge piles of lumber. The flames spread to adjacent property, and before the fire was under control many buildings and thousands of barrels of whale oil were destroyed. This serious loss did not deter Mr. Wilcox, who immediately made plans to

build a new mill and to operate it by steam. When his intention to do so became known the following remonstrance was drawn up by the citizens of New Bedford:

> "To His Honor, the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen of the City of New Bedford.
>
> "The undersigned, Citizens of New Bedford, respectfully call your attention to the following facts, and ask that your Honorable Body take such immediate action as will render us such protection as is due every citizen in the protection of his property.
>
> "As you well know, but a few days have passed since we were visited by a disastrous fire, which swept away, in a few hours, about 7500 bbls. of oil, a valuable lot of whalebone, and destroyed some twenty buildings — one ship, and a large amount in the aggregate from $200,000 to $300,000; and this great loss of property has not fallen alone upon those who can easily bear it, but in many instances upon those who have lost their all, and made them destitute; and the larger part of the property thus destroyed is so much capital taken out of the active business of the city. The origin of this destruction, as you well know, was in the planing mill of Mr. William Wilcox. Information of undoubted character has come to us that the proprietor of the old mill is about to erect another planing mill in his extensive lumber yard, just south of

the old mill; that his plans for his buildings are drawn and he has commenced digging to lay the foundation for his contemplated mill.

"The erection of a steam planing mill in a yard filled with lumber of all descriptions, we deem as rendering more dangerous the lumber in said yard, and greatly jeopardizing all the property in that vicinity. Believing that the law contemplates the protection of the community against such uncommon danger of fire, and also nuisances that grow up around and about planing mills, we deem it our duty to call the attention of the City Government to the above facts, in order that definite action may be taken in season that will make our homes and property as safe as possible.

"New Bedford, 9th month, 1859.

"Signed: Charles W. Morgan, Matthew Howland, James H. Mendall, Gilbert Allen, Charles F. Wilcox, Samuel Rodman, Eben Perry, William C. N. Swift, George Hussey, Daniel Davis, Charles H. Beetle, James N. Snow, Oliver H. P. Brown, Edward T. Taber, David B. Kempton, Russell Maxfield, Charles S. Randall, George Homer, William J. Norton, Pardon Tillinghast, James Fales, Jr., David R. Greene, Thomas Wilcox, Nathaniel H. Nye, Giles S. Fales, Frederick Parker, George R. Phillips, Rodolphus Beetle, Edmund Maxfield, Jonathan Smith, Anthony D. Richmond, Nehemiah Leonard, Charles L. Wood, Oliver Crocker, George O.

Steel Engraving by M.J. Lonn

Hannah (Potter) Wilcox

Crocker, James H. Howland, Isaac Ely, Andrew G. Gayes, Bethuel Penniman, Gideon Allen, Henry F. Thomas, George B. Richmond, George Howland, Jr., Andrew Robeson, Stephen N. Potter, Frederick Homer, T. S. Hatheway."

This petition was denied and Mr. Wilcox rebuilt his mill and continued to carry on his extensive lumber trade until his death.

Mr. Wilcox was a man of great energy and industry. He was also a man of few words, but once his word was given it was as good as his bond. He was highly respected for his prudence and industry and occupied an enviable position among the merchants, manufacturers and shipping masters of his day.

William Wilcox married (first), March 13, 1831, Hannah Potter, daughter of Wesson and Mary (Kirby) Potter of Westport. *(See Potter and Kirby Lines.)*

He married (second), January 10, 1858, Martha J. (Sparrell) Damon, daughter of James N. and Desire L. (Barrell) Sparrell, and widow of George Damon. She was born in Scituate, Massachusetts, February 16, 1823, and died in Norwell, Massachusetts, June 28, 1902.

Children of the first marriage:

(1) Mary Elizabeth, born in February, 1832, died September 12, 1836.

(2) Angenett Earl, of whom further.

(3) William Frank, born January 5, 1841, died December 14, 1898; married, January 1, 1867, Elizabeth Elmina Washburn, born March, 1845, died January 16, 1875, daughter of Ruel and Elizabeth Washburn.

Children:

(I) Elizabeth Elmina, died in infancy.

(II) William Frank, Jr., born June 28, 1871, died March 28, 1939; married (first), June 28, 1898, Edith Allen Cleaveland, born July 10, 1876, died April 11, 1899; married (second), November 6, 1901, Mary Barbara Cunningham, born August 3, 1882.

Child of the first marriage:

(i) Edith Elmina, born April 5, 1899; married September 18, 1926, Lawrence Frederick Koerner, born February 25, 1897.

Child:

(*i*) William Wilcox, born January 21, 1932.

Child of the second marriage:

(ii) William Frank, Jr., died in infancy.

(iii) Hannah Elizabeth, died in infancy.

(iv) Miner Washburn, born December 26, 1874; married, November 16, 1912, Mrs. Maria Lambert Burrows (Matier) Anderson.

Child:

(i) Ormonde, born March 1, 1914; unmarried.

(4) Annie Gorina (twin), born January 17, 1846, died February 19, 1888; married, January 1, 1868, John Thomas Burbank, born September 14, 1840, died June 23, 1928, son of Thomas and Sybil Burbank.

Children:

(i) William Clifton, born June 30, 1869; married, November 21, 1894, Helen Webster Kelley, born January 26, 1873, daughter of Caleb R. and Pollie Kelley of New Bedford.

Children:

(i) Anna Worthing, born December 27, 1897, died February 15, 1925; unmarried.

(ii) Kenneth Gordon, born August 8, 1899, died August 29, 1901.

(iii) Norman Earle, born August 23, 1901, died October 11, 1901.

(iv) Eric Gordon, born December 13, 1902; married, September 23, 1925, Helen Mary Gidley, daughter of William J. and Mary A. (Green) Gidley.

Children:

(*i*) Frances Searles, born January 10, 1927.

(*ii*) Shirley Ann, born July 28, 1928.

(*iii*) Richard William, born August 3, 1931.

(*iv*) Robert Gidley, born August 27, 1934.

(v) Marian, born October 21, 1907; unmarried.

(II) Edward Wilcox, born August 27, 1870, died July 30, 1878.

(5) Emma Rowena (twin), born January 17, 1846, died October 29, 1921; married (first), November 2, 1865, Captain Albert Alexander Thomas, born in 1834, son of Albert A. and Harriet D. Thomas. Married (second), June 10, 1885, William F. Abbott, born in 1835, son of Micah and Sarah Abbott.

Eng. view by McConn

Angeline H. E. Smith

Child of the first marriage:

(1) Albert Ernest, born September 18, 1867, died October 30, 1939; married (first) Annie Florence Smith. She was born in 1869, and died April 21, 1905. He married (second), July 14, 1906, Sylvia Wood Paulding, born August 23, 1876, died December 9, 1935, daughter of William H. and Mary E. Paulding. He married (third) Edith Ellen (Granger) Kellogg.

Children of the second marriage:

(i) Albert Paulding, born July 12, 1910; married, November 1, 1935, Alice Deane Berry.

Child:

(*i*) Albert Paulding, Jr., born June 26, 1937.

(ii) Sylvia Emma, born December 21, 1911; unmarried.

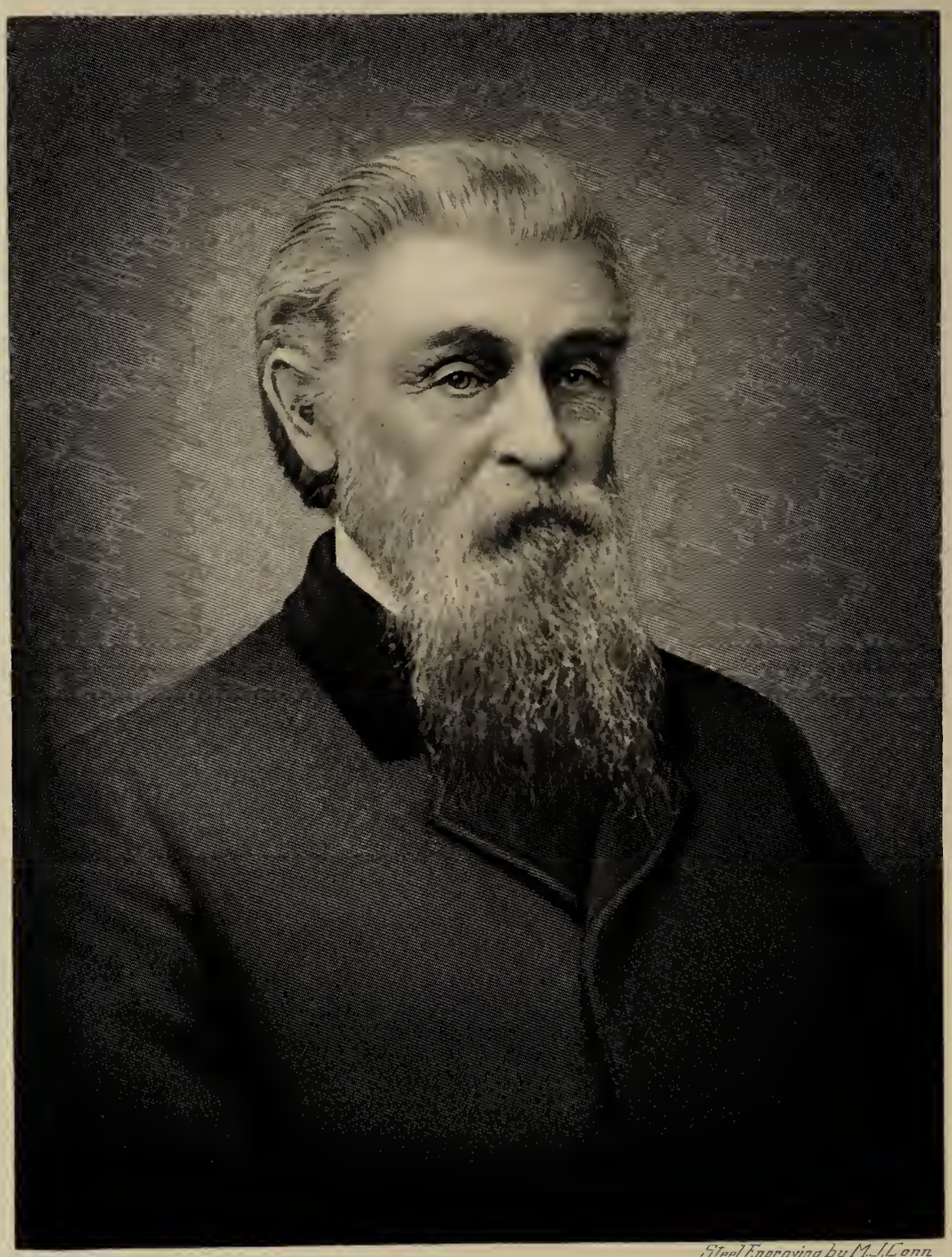
(Family data.)

Angenett Earl Wilcox, daughter of William and Hannah (Potter) Wilcox, was born July 31, 1835, in New Bedford, where she died June 29, 1900. She always took a keen interest in civic affairs and was one of the first members of the Woman Suffrage League of New Bedford. She served on the executive

committee of this organization, and was also prominent in the Women's Temperence Union. She attended the North Christian Church and was ever ready to support any worthwhile cause. Capable in every sense of the word, she settled all details pertaining to the estate of her husband and disposed of the lumber business to good advantage. Kind and of a charitable character and disposition, she was beloved by all who knew her and her death was sincerely mourned by a large circle of friends.

She married (first), June 10, 1857, David Kempton Tripp, son of Abner and Catherine (Kirby) Tripp. *(See Tripp and Kirby Lines.)* She married (second), February 25, 1880, Captain Francis Cottle Smith, son of Mayhew and Sally (Cottle) Smith. He was born in Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, March 16, 1816, and died in New Bedford, November 5, 1911.

At the age of fifteen he began his whaling career and on June 10, 1831, sailed out of New Bedford under Captain Henry Holt in the ship *Java*. He made two voyages in this ship, and during the second was promoted to fourth mate, an unusual honor considering his age, then seventeen.



Steel Engraving by M. J. Conn

Capt. Francis Cattle Smith

His next trip was with the *Hermione* of Vineyard Haven, as second officer. In 1839 he was given command of the *Hermione* which he navigated around the world, returning to New Bedford, February 14, 1841. On this voyage, lasting twenty-one months and netting two thousand barrels of oil, Captain Smith made his reputation. On subsequent voyages he often had even greater success, and eventually became known as one of the most successful whalemen and ablest navigators of his day.

At various times during his career he commanded the *Nancy,* the *Metacom,* the *James Allen,* the *Eliza Adams,* the *John and Edward,* the *William Thompson* and the *James,* all well-known whaling vessels.

In 1860 Captain Smith engaged in steamboating and commanded the *Mount Vernon* of the Cromwell Line, running between New York and Washington, D. C. During the Civil War he made a wrecking expedition to Hiltonhead, South Carolina, but the summer of 1864 found him again on the quarter-deck of a whaler, the *William Thompson,* which was captured and Captain Smith was held as prisoner for some months on the rebel ship *Shenandoah.*

After his return he retired from the sea and engaged in the real estate business in Martha's Vineyard. He was a man of great foresight and vision, and was one of the first men in the section to "boom" the Vineyard as a summer resort. He was prominent in civic affairs and served as port-warden for many years. He held the office of high sheriff of Dukes County for nine years, and was highly respected by all with whom he came in contact. In 1898 Captain Smith moved to New Bedford, but continued his real estate operations in Martha's Vineyard, where he was affectionately regarded as one of the "Island's own."

After the death of his wife, he made his home with his stepdaughter, Miss Katharine Maria Tripp, who gave him devoted care for the remainder of his life. He is buried in Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard.

(Ibid. — "New Bedford Standard," November 6, 1911.)

Arms: Argent on a chevron sable between two ogresses, each charged with a martlet of the first in chief, and an ogress in base, charged with a trefoil slipped argent three mascles or.

Crest: Between a branch of oak and another of pine, each fructed or, a wolf's head, per pale argent and sable gorged with a collar, charged with three roundles, all counterchanged.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Pratt

PRATT

JOSHUA PRATT, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in October, 1656. He came to Plymouth on the ship *Ann* in 1623 and was given a lot among the "old comers." On January 1, 1627, he and five others were appointed to lay out lands in Plymouth "Ordered by the Court that the one to whom lot was laid out should pay peck of corn to whomsoever of this commission laid out the lott."

In 1636 Joshua Pratt was constable for Plymouth and messenger for the Colony. He was reappointed to these offices in 1637. On March 5, 1639, he was chosen viewer of lands laid out in Yarmouth and in 1642 he bought of Edward Doty for forty shillings a house lot on "the other side of the Town towards Eel River," In 1643 his name is found among those between sixteen and sixty able to bear arms.

At the first meeting of the original purchasers of Dartmouth, held in Plymouth in 1652, Joshua Pratt signed as one of the thirty-six proprietors. There is, however, no evidence that he ever lived in Dartmouth and his share went to his granddaughter, Sarah (Spooner) Sherman. *(See Sherman Line.)*

On July 26, 1652, he was a member of the Jury of Inquest and also sealer of weights and measures.

The inventory of his estate is dated October 6, 1656.

Joshua Pratt married, about 1630, Bathsheba, surname unknown.

("One Hundred and Sixty Allied Families," John Osborne Austin, Providence, 1893. "Record of William Spooner of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and His Descendants," Thomas Spooner, Cincinnati, 1882.)

HANNAH PRATT, daughter of Joshua and Bathsheba Pratt, was born in Plymouth, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1684. She married, March 18, 1652, William Spooner. *(See Spooner Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent, a fesse engrailed between three ibexes passant sable.

Crest: An ibex as in arms.

Motto: Supera alta tenere.

(Matthews' "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

Seabury

SEABURY

THE surname Seabury has been variously spelled Sebury, Saberry and Sabury, but the present form has prevailed in this country since its introduction in 1639.

JOHN SEABURY, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600, and died in Boston about 1650. He is listed as a seaman and was residing in Boston in 1639, when he was admitted an inhabitant. He purchased a house in Boston, September 25, 1639, and his wife was admitted to the First Church, March 15, 1642.

He married Grace, surname unknown.

("The Pioneers of Massachusetts," Charles Henry Pope, 1900. — "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," 1912.)

DR. SAMUEL SEABURY, son of John and Grace Seabury, was born in Boston, December 10, 1640, and died in Duxbury, August 5, 1681. He moved to Duxbury in 1660 and practiced his profession there, attaining an enviable reputation for his skill and knowledge of medicine.

His will gave to son, Joseph, "those great silver buttons which I usually wear;" to son, John, "my birding piece and musket;" and directed that his

negro servant, Nimrod, be sold, "in order to bring up my children, especially the three youngest now born."

He married (first), November 9, 1660, in Weymouth, Massachusetts, Patience Kemp. She died October 29, 1676. He married (second), April 4, 1677, Martha Pabodie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie and granddaughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of the *Mayflower*. *(See Pabodie and Alden Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

LIEUTENANT JOSEPH SEABURY, son of Dr. Samuel and Martha (Pabodie) Seabury, was born in Duxbury, June 8, 1678, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, August 22, 1755. He moved from Duxbury to Tiverton where he became prominent and served as lieutenant in the Train Band and as selectman.

He married (first), September 25, 1701, Phebe Smith, who died April 25, 1715. He married (second), before 1723, Mary Ladd, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Tompkins) Ladd. *(See Ladd and Tompkins Lines.)*

(Ibid. — "The Ladd Family, A Genealogical and Biographical Account of Descendants of Daniel Ladd of Haverhill, Joseph Ladd of Portsmouth, R. I., John Ladd of Burlington, N. J., and John Ladd of Charles City Co., Va.," Warren Ladd, New Bedford, 1890.)

ELIZABETH SEABURY, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Mary (Ladd) Seabury, was born February 2, 1730. She married, October 14, 1751, Daniel Allen, son of Joseph, Jr., and Ruth (Smith) Allen. *(See Allen and Smith Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Or, five towers embattled sable in cross.

("Genealogy of the Cornell Family, An Account of the Descendants of Thomas Cornell of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," Rev. John Cornell, New York, 1902.)

Cornell

THOMAS CORNELL was born in Essex, England, in 1595, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1656. He is first mentioned in the record of a town meeting held at Boston, August 20, 1638, where it was voted that "Thomas Cornell be permitted to buy William Baulstone's house and to became an inhabitant."

In 1639 he became one of the followers of the famous Anne Hutchinson and when she was exiled for her religious beliefs, Thomas Cornell was among those who accompanied her to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was made a freeman in 1640. In 1642 he and his family moved with Anne Hutchinson to the Island of Manhattan, where they attempted to start a settlement, but the following year Mrs. Hutchinson and fifteen of her followers, including several members of the Cornell family, were killed by Indians. Thomas Cornell was one of the few who escaped and he returned to Portsmouth where he received a grant of 100 acres and built the homestead that remained in possession of his descendants until 1900. He was appointed constable and served as Ensign for several years. In 1646 he once more

moved to Manhattan Island and received a grant of land in Westchester County. After a few years he returned to Portsmouth, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a prominent and respected citizen and one of the largest landowners of his day.

He married, in England about 1620, Rebecca Briggs. She was born in 1600, and died in Portsmouth, February 8, 1673. *(See Briggs Line.)*

(Ibid. — Family data.)

SAMUEL CORNELL, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Briggs) Cornell, was born in Portsmouth in 1642, and died in Dartmouth in 1715. He moved to Dartmouth as a young man and took the Oath of Fidelity there in 1684. He was a farmer and a leading citizen of Old Dartmouth.

He married, before 1680, Deborah, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

THOMAS CORNELL, son of Samuel and Deborah Cornell, was born September 22, 1685, in Dartmouth, where he died in 1763. He was a leader in the Society of Friends and married, March 5, 1716,

Catherine Potter, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Stokes) Potter. *(See Potter Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Peleg Cornell, son of Thomas and Catherine (Potter) Cornell, was born, December 4, 1718, in Dartmouth, where he died in 1782. He was married in the Friends Meeting House at Dartmouth, on January 13, 1740, to Mary Russell, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Mary (Tucker) Russell. *(See Russell and Tucker Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Catherine Cornell, daughter of Peleg and Mary (Russell) Cornell, was born in Dartmouth, April 14, 1751, and died in Westport, August 27, 1832. She married, December 27, 1769, Justus Kirby, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Russell) Kirby. *(See Kirby and Russell Lines.)*

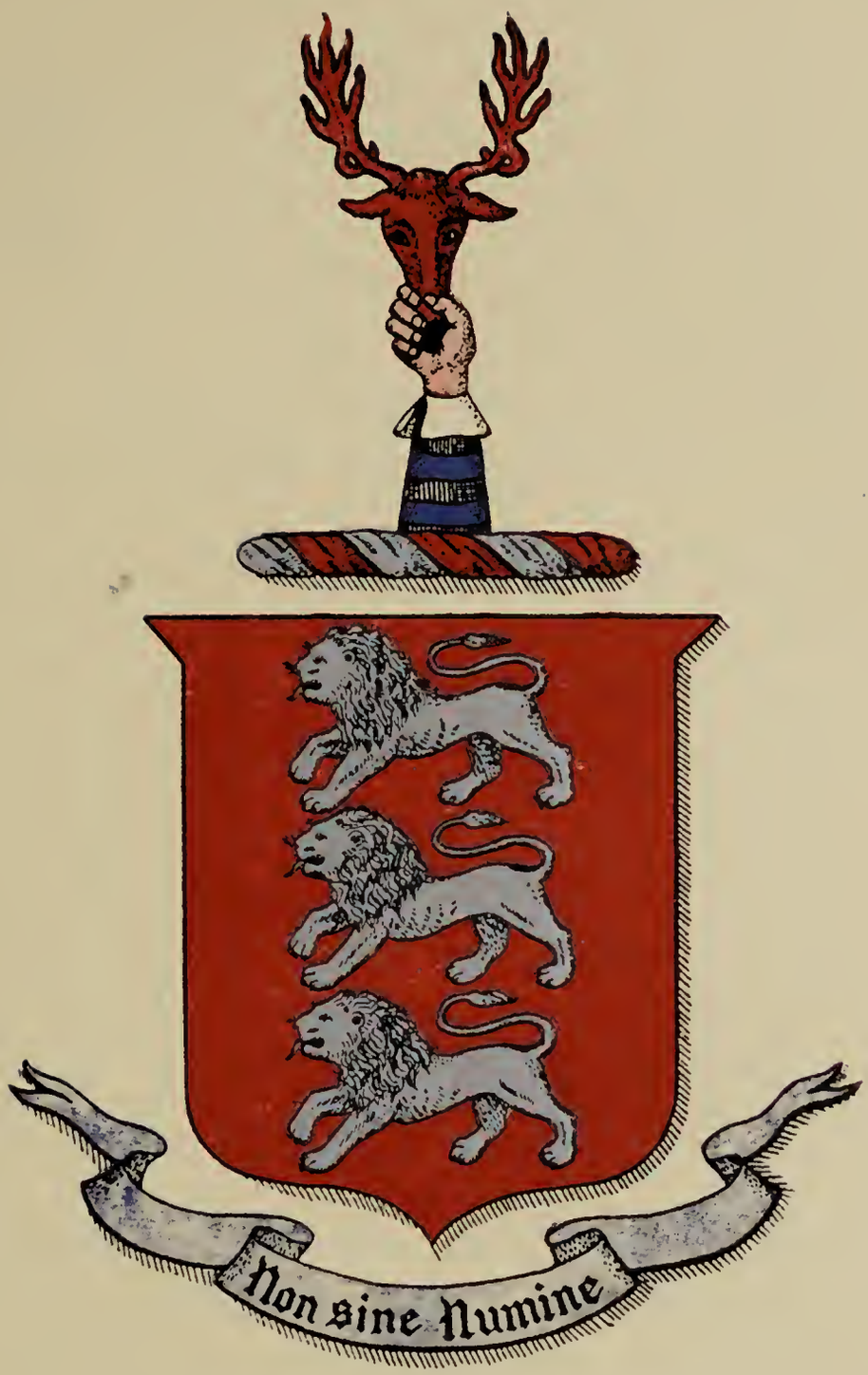
(Ibid.)

Arms: Gules, three lions passant in pale, argent.

Crest: An arm couped at the elbow, vested or, charged with two bars wavy azure, cuffed argent holding in the hand proper a buck's head cabossed gules.

Motto: Non sine numine.

(Burke's "General Armory.")



Gifford

WILLIAM GIFFORD, son of Arthur Gifford, and grandson of Sir Ambrose Gifford, was born in England about 1600, and died in Sandwich, Massachusetts, April 9, 1687. In young manhood he became a follower of the Quaker faith and was obliged to leave England to escape persecution.

He arrived in America about 1645 and located in 1647 in Stamford, Connecticut, where he was sentenced to banishment for his Quaker principles. He moved to Sandwich where he lived continuously until his death, except for a five year period, from 1665-70. During those years he was in Monmouth, New Jersey, where he was one of the first proprietors. The patent of Monmouth was granted to a number of Sandwich men on April 8, 1665, and William Gifford was active in the settlement.

William Gifford married (first), July 7, 1643, Mary Danforth, daughter of Elkanah Danforth. *(See Danforth Line.)* He married (second), in 1683, Mary Mills, who died February 10, 1734.

("Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," William T. Davis, 1868. — "History of Cape Cod," Frederick Freeman, 1862.)

PATIENCE GIFFORD, daughter of William and Mary (Danforth) Gifford, was born about 1647, and died in Dartmouth in 1674. She married, October 9, 1665, Richard Kirby, son of Richard and Jane Kirby. *(See Kirby Line.)*

(Ibid. — "The Kirbys of New England, a History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford and Richard Kirby of Sandwich," Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898.)

Arms: Sable a chevron between three cross crosslets argent.

Crest: A bull's head erased argent.

Motto: Sublimiora spectemus.

("A Genealogy of the Southworths, Descendants of Constant Southworth," Samuel G. Webber, A. B., M. D., Boston, 1905.)

Southworth

SOUTHWORTH

THE seat of the Southworth family in County Lancaster, England, was the Manor of Samlesbury Hall. Sir Gilbert de Southworth married a daughter of Nicholas D'Ewyes of Samlesbury Hall in 1363. The American branch of the family descends directly from Sir Gilbert de Southworth, whose descendants held Samlesbury Hall until the seventeenth century. The title lapsed with Sir John Southworth, who died in 1595. His son, Thomas Southworth, born in 1561, married Rosamond, daughter of William Lester, and they were the parents of Edward Southworth, father of Constant Southworth, progenitor of all of the name in America.

("Descendants of Constant Southworth," George C. Southworth, 1897.)

CONSTANT SOUTHWORTH, son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1614, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1678. His father was Edward Southworth, merchant and business agent for the Leyden Pilgrims, who died in 1621. Soon after this his mother took Constant and his brother, Thomas, to England. In 1623 she came alone to America to

become the wife of Governor William Bradford and in 1628 sent to England for her sons. Constant at that time was fourteen years old. Both boys were brought up in the home and under the care of Governor Bradford and became important and influential men in the Colony. Thomas Southworth left no male descendants. All of the name are descended from Constant Southworth.

Constant Southworth was admitted a freeman in 1637 and in that year volunteered in the war against the Pequots. He held various town offices in Plymouth and Duxbury, and is listed as one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater. He was elected deputy from Duxbury to the Plymouth Court in 1649 and served as such for thirteen years. In 1659 he was elected treasurer of the Colony and served in this honored office for twenty years. He was appointed assistant Governor of the Colony in 1670 and served until 1675. He was also the first Governor of the Kennebec Plantation and as a large landowner in Plymouth, Duxbury, Bridgewater and Dartmouth, was rated a wealthy man. The inventory of his estate amounted to three hundred and sixty pounds.

Constant Southworth married, November 2, 1637, Elizabeth Collier, daughter of William Collier. *(See Collier Line.)*

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM SOUTHWORTH, son of Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth, was born in Duxbury in 1659, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, June 25, 1719.

He married, in 1680, Rebecca Pabodie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie. *(See Pabodie and Alden Lines.)*

(Ibid.—"Peabody, Paybody, Pabody, Pabodie Genealogy," Charles Henry Pope, Boston, 1909.)

THOMAS SOUTHWORTH, son of William and Rebecca (Pabodie) Southworth, was born in Little Compton in 1694. He married, February 21, 1723, Patience Thurston, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Thurston. *(See Thurston Line.)*

(Ibid. — "1635-1892, Thurston Genealogies," Brown Thurston, Portland, Maine, 1892. — Vital Records of Little Compton, Rhode Island.)

REBECCA SOUTHWORTH, daughter of Thomas and Patience (Thurston) Southworth, was born in Little Compton in 1724.

She married, September 28, 1740, Jonathan Potter, son of Ichabod and Eleanor Potter. *(See Potter Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Sable a chevron between three buglehorns stringed or.

Crest: Out of a plume of five ostrich feathers, a demi-griffin segreant vert.

Motto: Thrust on.

("1635-1892 Thurston Genealogies," Brown Thurston, Portland, Maine, 1892.)

Thurston

THURSTON

EDWARD THURSTON, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1617, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, March 1, 1707. The exact date of his arrival in America is not known. It was, however, prior to 1647, as it is of record that in that year his marriage took place in Newport. The next record of him is found in 1655 when his name appears on a list of freemen in Newport.

He was active in public affairs and often honored with public office. In 1665 he was appointed assistant commissioner and deputy from Newport and was annually reelected for twenty-five years. He was a Quaker and one of the signers of a petition to the King, dated August 26, 1686.

His will, dated January 11, 1794, was proved March 12, 1707.

He married, in Newport, June, 1647, Elizabeth Mott, daughter of Adam and Sarah Mott. She was born in 1628, and died, September 2, 1694.

Children:

(1) Mary, of whom further.

(2) Jonathan, of whom further.

("1635-1892 Thurston Genealogies," Brown Thurston, Portland, Maine, 1892.)

MARY THURSTON, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston, was born in Newport in February, 1657, and died November 16, 1732. She married, in 1676, Reverend Ebenezer Slocum, son of Giles and Joan Slocum. *(See Slocum Line.)*

(Ibid.)

JONATHAN THURSTON, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston, was born in Newport, January 4, 1659, and died in Little Compton in 1740. His will, made August 22, 1735, was proved in Taunton, April 15, 1740.

He married Sarah, surname unknown.

Children:

(1) Abigail, of whom further.

(2) Patience, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

ABIGAIL THURSTON, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Thurston, was born May 7, 1700, and died in Dartmouth about 1777. She married, October 2, 1729, William White, Jr., son of William and Elizabeth (Cadman) White. *(See White and Cadman Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

PATIENCE THURSTON, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Thurston, was born February 16, 1702. She married, February 21, 1723, Thomas Southworth, son of William and Rebecca (Pabodie) Southworth. *(See Southworth and Pabodie Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Sable on a fesse between two boars passant argent, a javelin point of the field.

Crest: The upper part of a spear proper through a boar's head erased argent dropping blood proper.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Wilbur

WILBUR

THE Wilbur family is widely spread in the United States and nearly all its branches claim descent from the Massachusetts and Rhode Island pioneers. The name has several variations in spelling but authorities agree that all the Wilburs in America are descended from Samuel Wilbore of Boston, whose descendants, without exception, clung to the form "Wilbur" as the correct spelling of the name.

The Wilburs are prominently identified with the settlement and growth of Rhode Island from the earliest days of its history. As large landowners, trusted public officials and active churchmen, they have left a legacy of family honor of which their descendants may well be proud.

("Genealogical Record of the Wilbur Family," Asa Wilbur, Boston, 1871.)

SAMUEL WILBORE was born in England early in 1600, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 29, 1656. He came to America and located in Boston about 1633, as in that year according to early church records of Boston "Samuel Wildbore and wife Ann admitted to church December 1, 1633." He was admitted a freeman of the Colony in 1634. In 1635-6

he moved to Taunton where he bought a large tract of land.

A man of strong convictions, he embraced the "dangerous doctrines" of Cotton and Wheelwright, for which he was banished from Taunton in 1637. He and seventeen others fled with their families to Providence, where they were advised by Roger Williams to buy the Island of Aquidneck from the Indians. In 1638 the purchase was completed and Samuel Wildbore was one of the signers of the famous "Compact of Portsmouth" whereby the group agreed to bind themselves into a "body politic" and to form a government. Samuel Wilbore did not remain long at Portsmouth, for he is listed as living in Boston again in 1645. He owned homes in Boston and Taunton where he built the first iron foundry in New England. He was a man of wealth and high standing and his will, dated April 30, 1656, was proved the following November. He divided his large land holdings among his children and made ample provision for his wife.

Samuel Wilbore married (first) Ann, surname unknown, who died about 1645. He married (second)

Elizabeth Lechford, daughter of Thomas Lechford of Boston and Taunton.

(Ibid. — "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, Comprising Three Generations of Settlers Who Came Before 1690," John Osborne Austin, 1887.)

WILLIAM WILBUR, son of Samuel and Ann Wilbore, was born in England about 1630, and died in Tiverton, Rhode Island, in 1710. He and his brothers changed the spelling of the name to its present form.

William Wilbur moved to Portsmouth in 1654 and on June 10 in that year bought ten acres from Samuel "Wildbore" Sr. On December 10, 1657, he was granted eight acres by the town of Portsmouth. He was a juryman from Portsmouth in 1665, served as constable in 1668 and was a member of the General Court in 1672. In 1678 he was elected deputy to the General Assembly and served six years, and in 1680 he became tax collector for the town of Portsmouth.

William Wilbur was a large landowner in Portsmouth, Tiverton, Little Compton, Westport and Swansea. During the latter part of his life he transferred much of his property to his sons and grandsons. His will, dated March 1, 1710, was proved

August 15, 1710. The inventory of his personal estate amounted to 436 pounds 12 shillings and 8 pence. His real estate was not inventoried but he was considered one of the very wealthy men of his time.

He married, in 1653, Martha, surname unknown. She probably died before 1710, as she is not mentioned in his will.

(Ibid. — "The Wildbores in America," John Reid and Benjamin Franklin Wilbur, 1933.)

JOSEPH WILBUR, son of William and Martha Wilbur, was born in Portsmouth about 1656, and died in Little Compton, December 15, 1728. He inherited land from his father and was the owner of a large and well-kept farm in Little Compton.

His will, dated January 11, 1728, was probated June 5, 1729. He left bequests to his wife, Ann, ten children and several grandchildren and to his son-in-law, Thomas Burgess, five shillings.

Joseph Wilbur married, May 4, 1683, Ann Brownell, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Bowne) Brownell. *(See Brownell Line.)*

(Ibid.)

MARTHA WILBUR, daughter of Joseph and Ann (Brownell) Wilbur, was born August 20, 1684, in Little Compton, where she died about 1721. She married (first), June 16, 1702, Timothy Closson. She married (second), October 24, 1707, Thomas Burgess, son of Thomas and Lydia (Gaunt) Burgess. *(See Burgess Line.)*

(Ibid. — "Memorial of the Family of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess, Who Were Settled in Sandwich in 1637," Boston, 1865.)

Arms: Ermine on a chevron cotised sable three escallops argent.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a triple plume of feathers, five, four and three.

(Arms of the Brownell of Derbyshire — "Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Thomas Brownell, 1619-1910," George Grant Brownell, Jamestown, 1910.)

Brownell

THOMAS BROWNELL, immigrant ancestor, was born in England, probably in Derbyshire, in 1618, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1665. According to Austin's "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island" he was the son of Edward or Edmund Brownell of Derbyshire, but aside from this nothing definite is known of his ancestry. Some of his descendants, however, advance as proof of his Derbyshire connection the fact that during the seventeenth century they possessed plate upon which was engraved the coat of arms of the Brownell's of Derbyshire.

It is not known when Thomas Brownell came to America and the first record of him is found in 1647 when he was living in Aquidneck, now Portsmouth, which was then a community of people driven from Massachusetts because of their religious belief. He soon became a leader in civic and church affairs and was made a freeman in 1655. In the same year he was appointed a deputy to the General Assembly. On March 10, 1657-8, he was one of the signers to the "Agreement" between the Narragansett Indians and certain inhabitants of Rhode Island. By this agreement Casanaquaut, Chief Sachem of the Narragansetts, in consideration of "gifts of value

received and 100 pounds" deeded the Island Quononquot to William Coddington and Benedict Arnold, Sr., both of Newport, for themselves and "such other free inhabitants of Rhode Island as are in covenant with them." Thomas Brownell agreed to pay for one sixty-seventh share for which he received land in the same proportion. He was a member of the Court of Commissioners from 1661 until 1663 and in 1664 served as deputy to the General Court in Newport.

Thomas Brownell married, in England, Ann Bowne.

("Genealogical Record of the Descendants of Thomas Brownell, 1619-1910," George Grant Brownell, Jamestown, 1910. — "Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island, Comprising Three Generations of Settlers Who Came Before 1690," John Osborne Austin, 1887.)

ANN BROWNELL, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Bowne) Brownell, was born in Portsmouth in 1654, and died in Little Compton, April 2, 1747.

She married, May 4, 1683, Joseph Wilbur, son of William and Martha Wilbur. *(See Wilbur Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent three mullets sable pierced of the field.

Crest: Out of a mural crown or, a demi-griffin segreant argent, holding a mullet pierced sable.

Motto: Ne quid falsi.

("Williston Genealogy, Joseph Williston and Joseph Williston, Jr., 1667-1747, and the Descendants of Rev. Noah Williston, with Certain Affiliated and Allied Branches, 1734-1912," A. Lyman Williston, M.A.)

Williston

WILLISTON

THE surname Williston, originally spelled Wollaston, is of Danish origin, and is found on record in England at the time of the invasion of King Canute. The commander-in-chief of the invading Danish army was General Wollaston or Williston. The name appears in American records in the year 1640, when three brothers came from Lancashire, England, and established themselves in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. The line of John Williston is hereinafter followed.

(Ibid. — "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," J. H. Beers, 1912. — "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs," Cutter, 1910.)

JOHN WILLISTON, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, about 1675. He came to America in 1640, probably accompanied by two brothers of whom there is no definite record. He is said to have arrived with a company of Lancashire men, most of whom settled in Ipswich, where he is listed as a resident in 1667. He was among the Ipswich men who enlisted for service in King Philip's War in Captain Mosely's Company on December 10, 1675, and his name is on the payroll of that Company.

Authorities on the family history agree that among his children was Joseph Williston, who was born in 1668, and died in Springfield, Massachusetts, November 10, 1747. From this Joseph Williston descended Samuel Williston, wealthy manufacturer and noted benefactor, who founded Williston Seminary at Easthampton, Massachusetts.

John Williston married in England. The name of his wife is unknown.

(Ibid.)

Ichabod Williston, son of John Williston, was born in 1667, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, October 11, 1736. Most of his life was spent in Little Compton, where the births of all his children are recorded.

He married, in 1704, Dorothy Gardner, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Shelley) Gardner of Little Compton. She was born in 1679, and died August 11, 1764. *(See Gardner Line.)*

(Ibid. — Vital Statistics of Little Compton, 1636-1850.)

Susannah Williston, daughter of Ichabod and Dorothy (Gardner) Williston, was born March 28,

1721, in Little Compton, where she died November 15, 1816. She married, in September, 1738-9, intentions published August 11, 1738-9, Jacob Burgess, son of Thomas and Martha (Wilbur) Burgess. *(See Burgess and Wilbur Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Or, on a chevron gules between three griffins' heads erazed azure two lions combatant argent.

Crest: A saracen's head full faced proper erazed at the neck wreathed about the temples of the last and azure, on his head a cap or.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Gardner

SAMUEL GARDNER, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England, and died in Plymouth Massachusetts, before March 11, 1689-90, when the inventory of his estate was taken. A deed dated March 28, 1688, states: "Thomas Morton, Sr. of the Town of Plimoth, in consideration of love and good affection to my well-be-loved friend and late faithful servant, Samuel Gardner of the Town aforesaid, who hath lived with me and whomme I have brought up from childhood as alsoe for divers other good causes, do convey to said Gardner my whole estate, both real and personal." The deed was acknowledged before Governor William Bradford and witnessed by John Bradford and John Rickard. It was recorded November 12, 1689, by Samuel Sprague.

Samuel Gardner was left in comfortable circumstances by the generous gift of Thomas Morton, but he did not long outlive his friend and benefactor. The inventory of his estate, taken March 11, 1689-90, showed "real estate, housing, land and meadow" to the value of one hundred pounds.

On March 18, 1689-90, Susanna Gardner "Relict Widdow of Samuel Gardner" made oath to the

inventory and was appointed administratrix, and she and John Doten "both of Plimoth" gave bond each for 30 pounds. A record of the settlement of the estate reads as follows:

> "In reference to ye settlement of ye estate of Saml. Gardner, late of Plimoth deceased, the court order that ye widow have and enjoy the rents and profits and ye housing and lands until ye eldest of ye three sons of sd. deceased come of full age and then her dour or thirds thereof during her life. And all the goods and chattels more than her thirds at her own disposal for ye bringing up of her children and that the sd. sons at their coming of full age have and enjoy the sd. housing and lands that is to say ye eldest son one half theirof and the two yonger ye other half equally parted between them lessening the widow's dour as aforesaid."

According to custom, the property was divided among the sons, the inference being that daughters would be cared for by male members of the family. On August 30, 1695, James Clark and Giles Rickard, Jr., "both of Plimoth" gave a bond of fifty pounds as "guardians to the orphan children of Saml. Gardner."

Samuel Gardner married Susanna Shelley of Plymouth.

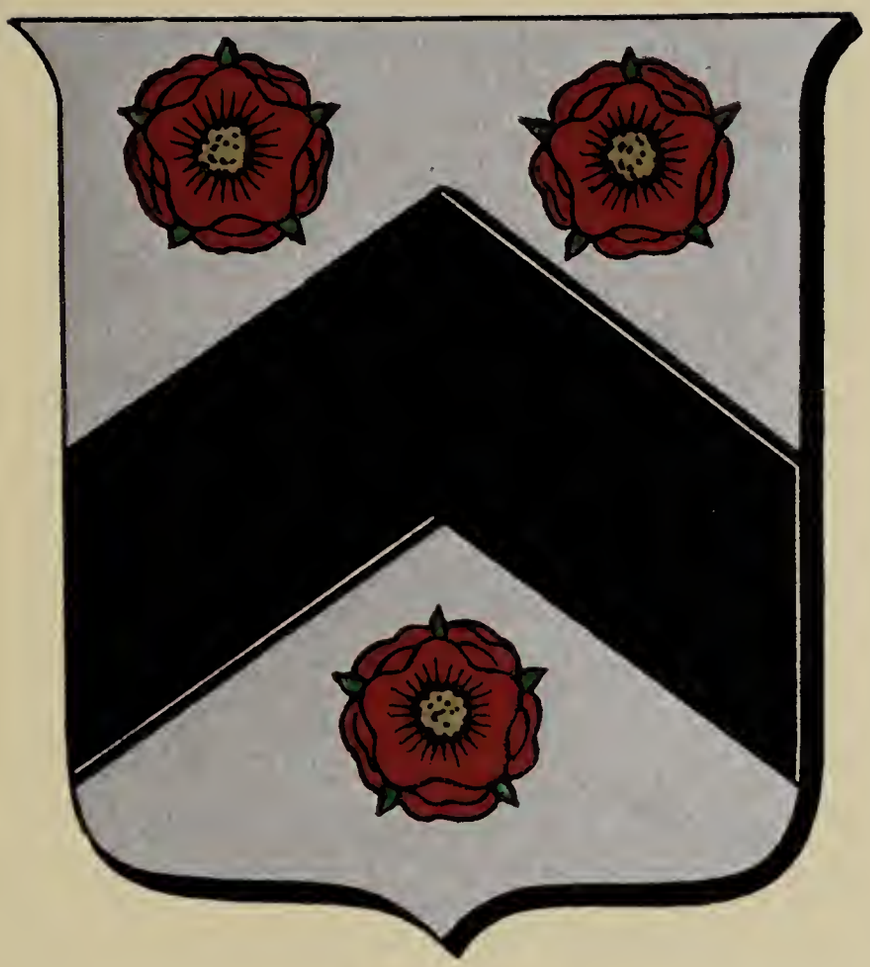
("Pilgrim Notes and Queries," vol. 1, 1913. — "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," William T. Davis, Boston. — "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," James Savage, Boston, 1860.)

DOROTHY GARDNER, daughter of Samuel and Susanna (Shelley) Gardner, was born in 1679, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, August 11, 1764. She married, in 1704, Ichabod Williston, son of John Williston. *(See Williston Line.)*

(Ibid. Family data.)

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three roses gules, seeded or, barbed vert.

(Arms in possession of the family.)



Smith

LIEUTENANT JOHN SMITH, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England or Holland in 1618, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, January 15, 1692. Nothing is known of his ancestry, nor the exact date of his arrival in this country. That he was in Plymouth early as 1629 is definitely proven by the record of a court order, dated January 2, 1633-4, releasing him from his bond to Edward Doty, "being the expiration of five years apprenticeship." This also establishes his age, as he was apprenticed at the age of eleven. He was known in Plymouth as "John Smith, Jr., the Boatsman."

He was made a freeman on June 5, 1651, and accompanied Captain Thomas Clett on an expedition against the Dutch at Manhatoes in that year, sailing from Plymouth in a bark of which George Watson was master. He took the Oath of Fidelity on May 4, 1657, and served as deputy to the General Court.

He was in sympathy with the Quaker movement and in March, 1658-9 was fined ten shillings for not attending public worship. In 1660 he and his wife were twice summoned before the court and fined for allowing Quaker meetings to be held in their home.

In order to escape from this persecution he moved to Dartmouth in 1665 and on October 6 in that year sold his home in Plymouth to Edward Doty, Jr., for two-sevenths of a share in the Dartmouth Purchase. He became one of the most prominent early settlers of Dartmouth and remained there until his death.

In 1672 he was named surveyor of highways and March 4, 1673-4, elected lieutenant of the local militia. He was the first military officer of the town of Dartmouth to be approved by the Plymouth Court. He served on all important committees, including one to distribute a fund for the relief of sufferers in King Philip's War.

Lieutenant John Smith was one of the largest property owners in the section. Among his holdings was a vast tract of valuable land known as Smith's Neck. This property remained in possession of the Smith family more than 250 years. It was an early Quaker settlement and nearly all of Lieutenant Smith's posterity adhered to that faith.

He married (first), January 4, 1648-9, Deborah Howland, daughter of Arthur and Margaret (Reed) Howland of Marshfield. Her father was a brother of Henry and John Howland of the *Mayflower*.

Arthur Howland settled in Marshfield, where he was a large property owner, and a leader in the Quaker movement. Deborah Howland died in Dartmouth about 1665.

Lieutenant John Smith married (second), about 1665, Ruhamah Kirby, daughter of Richard and Jane Kirby of Dartmouth. She died in Dartmouth after July 21, 1707. *(See Kirby Line.)*

Child (of the first marriage):

Hassadyah, of whom further.

Child (of the second marriage):

Gershom, of whom further.

("The Kirbys of New England, a History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Connecticut, Joseph Kirby of Hartford and Richard Kirby of Sandwich, Massachusetts," Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898. — "Certain Comeoverers," H. H. Crapo, 1898.)

HASSADYAH SMITH, daughter of Lieutenant John and Deborah (Howland) Smith, was born January 11, 1650. She married, in Dartmouth, February 5, 1675, Jonathan Russell, son of John and Dorothy Russell. *(See Russell Line.)*

(Ibid.)

GERSHOM SMITH, son of Lieutenant John and Ruhamah (Kirby) Smith, was born about 1670 in

Dartmouth, where he died April 3, 1718. He married, June 6, 1695, Rebecca Ripley, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Farnsworth) Ripley. *(See Ripley and Farnsworth Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

RUTH SMITH, daughter of Gershom and Rebecca (Ripley) Smith, was born in Dartmouth, February 5, 1701-2. She married, December 30, 1725, Joseph Allen, Jr., son of Joseph and Sarah Allen. *(See Allen Line.)*

(Ibid. — Dartmouth Vital Statistics — "The Allen Family of Old Dartmouth," Walter Spooner Allen.)

Arms: Per chevron azure and or, three lions rampant counterchanged.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant reguardant, vert collared argent holding between the paws an escutcheon per chevron or and azure.

(Matthews' "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

Ripley

WILLIAM RIPLEY, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1600, and died in Hingham, Massachusetts, July 20, 1656. He came to America in 1638 with his wife, two sons and two daughters, from Hingham, Norfolk County, England, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts, so named after the English town. His town lot of four acres, which he drew in 1638, was located in Lower Plains near Pear Tree Hill, now Hingham Center. On this land he built a homestead which remained in the family for several generations.

He was a weaver and was made a freeman of the Colony, May 18, 1642. His will, dated June 30, 1656, was proved January 24, 1657. It mentions only his sons, John and Abraham, to whom he left all his property.

William Ripley married (first) in England. The name of his wife is unknown. He married (second), September 29, 1654, Elizabeth Thaxter, widow of Thomas Thaxter. She died July 17, 1660.

("Genealogy of a Part of the Ripley Family," H. W. Ripley, 1867.)

ABRAHAM RIPLEY, son of William Ripley, was

born in England, and died in Hingham, October 11, 1683. He was brought to Hingham by his parents as a child, and spent his whole life there. He inherited the Ripley homestead and was highly respected in the community where he was regarded as one of its well-to-do citizens. He was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1656.

He married, in 1659, Mary Farnsworth, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Farnsworth. *(See Farnsworth Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Rebecca Ripley, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Farnsworth) Ripley, was born in Hingham, November 20, 1674. The date of her death is not recorded. She married, June 6, 1695, Gershom Smith, son of Lieutenant John and Ruhamah (Kirby) Smith of Dartmouth. *(See Smith and Kirby Lines.)*

(Ibid. — "The Kirbys of New England, A History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford, and Richard Kirby of Sandwich." Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898.)

Arms: Argent, three bars sable, in chief three lions rampant of the second.

Crest: A lion passant sable ducally gorged or.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Howland

HOWLAND

HENRY HOWLAND, son of Humphrey Howland, and brother of John Howland of the *Mayflower* and Arthur Howland of Plymouth, was born in England about 1600, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 17, 1671. He arrived in this country in 1623 and located in Plymouth where he was made a freeman in 1633.

He was among the earliest settlers in Duxbury, where he is recorded as one of the largest landowners and most substantial citizens of his day. He built his house "by the Bay side near Love Brewster." On June 3, 1651, he was appointed a member of the Grand Jury, but refused to serve because of Quaker convictions. He was an original proprietor of Dartmouth where in 1652 he built a house afterwards occupied by his son, Zoeth Howland.

Henry Howland married Mary Newland, sister of William Newland of Sandwich. The names of her parents are unknown. She died in Duxbury, June 17, 1674.

("Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Savage — "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," William T. Davis, Boston, 1868. — "History of the Town of Duxbury with Genealogical Registers," Justin Winsor, Boston, 1849. — "The Howland Heirs," William M. Emery, 1919.)

ZOETH HOWLAND, son of Henry and Mary (Newland) Howland, was born in Duxbury about 1635-6, and was killed by Indians in Pocasset, January 21, 1676. He took the Oath of Fidelity in Duxbury in 1657. He was a prominent member of the Society of Friends and in 1662 moved to Dartmouth for greater religious freedom. He left no will, but the inventory of his estate is on record and gives the total as 36 pounds, fourteen shillings and six pence.

He married, in October, 1656, Abigail, surname unknown. Mention of the marriage is found in the records of the Society of Friends and reads as follows:

> "Zoar Howland of Duxbury in plimoth Colony was married to Abigail his wife 10th mo. year one thousand six hundred and 56."

Abigail Howland, married (second), December 2, 1678, Richard Kirby, son of Richard and Jane Kirby. *(See Kirby Line.)*

(Ibid.)

NATHANIEL HOWLAND, son of Zoeth and Abigail Howland, was born in Duxbury, August 5, 1657, and died in Dartmouth, March 3, 1724. He was "foremost in social, religious, business and political

affairs" and served as selectman in 1699, as a member of the Grand Jury in 1702, and as tithing-man for many years.

He was a man of much culture and deep religious convictions and for many years a minister of the Dartmouth Society of Friends. His will, dated February 25, 1724, proved in June, 1724, disposed of an estate of 1790 pounds.

He married, in 1684, Rose Allen, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Allen of Dartmouth. *(See Allen Line.)*

(Ibid. — Vital Records of Dartmouth to the Year 1850.)

Rebecca Howland, daughter of Nathaniel and Rose (Allen) Howland, was born August 25, 1685, in Dartmouth, where she died November 8, 1748. She married, intentions published September 21, 1709, James Russell, son of Jonathan and Hassadyah (Smith) Russell. *(See Russell and Smith Lines.)*

(Ibid. — "The Kirbys of New England, a History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford, and Richard Kirby of Sandwich," Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898.)

JOSEPH LADD, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1613, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1683. He came to America, probably in the *Mary and Ann,* in 1633-4, and for a time lived in Plymouth, with John Anthony, a relative, later moving with him to Portsmouth.

The first record of Joseph Ladd is in October, 1644, when he was a witness to a sale of land by John Anthony to Richard Tew. On January 11, 1658, he bought from William Barker ten acres and dwelling house in Portsmouth, where he made his home for the rest of his life. He accumulated considerable property and was one of the substantial and respected citizens of the community.

His will, made in Portsmouth, April 25, 1679, and proved May 25, 1683, named his wife, Joanna, as sole executrix. He left his estate in her hands for the upbringing of their children "so long as she remain a widow." Upon her death his son, Joseph, was to inherit the house and land by paying five pounds to each of his brothers, William and Daniel, and the remainder of the estate was to be equally divided between the two youngest sons and two

daughters, Mary and Sara. He named his "beloved friends" William Wodel and William Hall overseers.

He married Joanna, surname unknown. She died in 1698.

(Ibid. — "The Ladd Family, A Genealogical and Biographical Account of Descendants of Daniel Ladd of Haverhill, Joseph Ladd of Portsmouth, R. I., John Ladd of Burlington, N. J., and John Ladd of Charles City Co., Va.," Warren Ladd, New Bedford, 1890.)

WILLIAM LADD, son of Joseph and Joanna Ladd, was born in Portsmouth, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, in September, 1729. He moved to Little Compton when a young man, where he purchased property and founded that branch of the family.

His will, dated August 13, 1729, was proved October 21, 1729. His estate, which was appraised by George Pierce and Samuel Tompkins, amounted to 88 pounds, fourteen shillings.

William Ladd married, February 17, 1695, Elizabeth Tompkins, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Allen) Tompkins. *(See Tompkins Line.)*

(Ibid.)

MARY LADD, daughter of William and Elizabeth

(Tompkins) Ladd, was born March 5, 1699, in Little Compton, and died February 26, 1734. She married, before 1723, Lieutenant Joseph Seabury, son of Dr. Samuel and Martha (Pabodie) Seabury. *(See Seabury and Pabodie Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

DANFORTH

THE ancient seat of the Danforth family in England was Framlingham, County Suffolk. The Danforths are known to have resided there for generations and to have been people of wealth and influence. Parish records abound with the name, which is also spelled Danforthe, Danford, Danfords, Daneford, Darnford and Dorneford.

Family historians agree that all of the name in America are descended from the Danforths of Framlingham through two immigrants, Nicholas and William Danforth, famous pioneer settlers of Cambridge and Newbury, Massachusetts, respectively. Nicholas was the first to arrive and his descendants were far more numerous than those of William. He was the son of Thomas and Jane (Sudbury) Danforth of Framlingham. He was warden of the Church and "Court Baron" in 1629. Cotton Mather calls him "a gentleman of estate and repute in the world," and as such he took his place in the settlement of Cambridge when he arrived there in 1634.

Less is known of William Danforth, who was in Newbury as early as 1670, but Danforth historians

say that he was unquestionably of the Framlingham family, and doubtless nearly related to Nicholas Danforth, although the exact relationship has not been established.

("Danforth Genealogy, Nicholas Danforth of Framlingham, England, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1589-1638, and William Danforth of Newbury, Massachusetts, 1640-1721, and Their Descendants," John Joseph May, Boston, 1902.)

ELKANAH DANFORTH, was descended from the Danforths of Framlingham, but it is uncertain whether he was of the line of Nicholas or William Danforth. Little is known of him other than that he immigrated to America and was living in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in the latter part of the seventeenth century. The name of his wife is unknown.

(Ibid.)

MARY DANFORTH, daughter of Elkanah Danforth, married, July 7, 1643, William Gifford, son of Arthur Gifford. *(See Gifford Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant gules on a chief sable three escallops of the first.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules.

Motto: Che sara sara.

(Matthews' "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

Russell

JOHN RUSSELL, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1628, and died in Dartmouth, February 3, 1695. On March 9, 1664, he bought from Captain Myles Standish 800 acres of land in Dartmouth where eventually he became one of the leaders in business and civic affairs.

He was the first representative from Dartmouth to the General Court and served from 1665 to 1685. In 1667 he was selectman of Dartmouth and in 1677 a member of an important committee for the distribution of charitable contributions for the relief of those impoverished in King Philip's War.

John Russell married, before 1650, Dorothy, surname unknown, who died in Dartmouth, December 18, 1687.

Children:

(1) Jonathan, of whom further.

(2) Joseph, of whom further.

("Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Savage — Dartmouth Records. — "Landmarks of Plymouth," Davis, 1868. — "Russell Genealogy," Barrett B. Russell.)

JONATHAN RUSSELL, son of John and Dorothy

Russell, was born about 1650 in Dartmouth, where he died December 15, 1725. He was a farmer and prominent citizen of Dartmouth, residing in the section founded by his forebears, known as Russell's Mills. He took the Oath of Fidelity in Dartmouth, February 5, 1675.

Jonathan Russell married, in Dartmouth, February 5, 1675, Hassadyah Smith, daughter of Lieutenant John and Deborah (Howland) Smith. *(See Smith and Howland Lines.)*

Child:

James, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

JOSEPH RUSSELL, son of John and Dorothy Russell, was born in Dartmouth, May 6, 1654, where he died, December 11, 1739. He married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

Child:

Joseph, Jr., of whom further.

(Ibid.)

JAMES RUSSELL, son of Jonathan and Hassadyah (Smith) Russell, was born in Dartmouth, May 17, 1687. His death is not recorded.

He married, intentions published September 21, 1709, Rebecca Howland, daughter of Nathaniel and Rose (Allen) Howland. *(See Howland and Allen Lines.)*

Child:

Abigail, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Joseph Russell, Jr., son of Joseph and Elizabeth Russell, was born November 22, 1679, in Dartmouth, where he died April 13, 1748. He married, May 19, 1703, Mary Tucker, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Slocum) Tucker. *(See Tucker and Slocum Lines.)*

Child:

Mary, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Abigail Russell, daughter of James and Rebecca (Howland) Russell, was born June 25, 1712, in Dartmouth, where she died after 1748. She married, March 25, 1731, Nathaniel Kirby, son of Robert and Rebecca (Potter) Kirby. *(See Kirby and Potter Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Mary Russell, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Mary (Tucker) Russell, was born December 20, 1723, in

Dartmouth, where she died after 1750. She married, January 13, 1740, Peleg Cornell, son of Thomas and Catherine (Potter) Cornell. *(See Cornell and Potter Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three popinjays vert, beaked, legged and collared of the second, within a bordure azure charged with eight bezants.

Crest: Between two wings argent, a popinjay's head vert, collared gules, holding in the beak a rose gules, slipped and leaved of the second.

(Matthews' "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

White

WILLIAM WHITE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England before 1600, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, March 4, 1621. Little is known of his early life, except that he was a member of the Leyden Company, leaving England for Holland in 1612. His betrothal, registered in Leyden in 1612, describes him as a wool carder. With his wife and son and two servants, William White set sail in the *Mayflower* from Plymouth, England, September 6, 1620, landing in this country two months later. William White and his wife are among the most famous of the *Mayflower* company, as the parents of Peregrine White, the first child born to the Pilgrims on these shores.

William White did not long survive the hardships of the first winter in Plymouth and he died in the spring of 1621. Three years after his death, in the division of land to the *Mayflower* Pilgrims, five acres were granted in his name to his family.

He married, in Leyden, Holland, July 1, 1612, Susanna Fuller, daughter of Robert and Frances Fuller. *(See Fuller Line.)*

("Genealogy of the White Family," Thomas and Samuel White. — "Signers of the Mayflower Compact," part II, Annie A. Haxton, Salem, Ohio, 1897.)

Resolved White, son of William and Susanna (Fuller) White, was born in Leyden, Holland, in 1614, and died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1680. He was six years old when he came with his parents in the *Mayflower* and not quite seven when his father died. Little is known of his childhood and early manhood, but in 1638 he is of record as a land owner in Scituate. In 1640 he received by grant of the Colony Court, 100 acres of upland marsh on Bell House Neck and in 1662 he sold his property in Scituate and moved to Marshfield, where he settled near his brother, Peregrine, on the South River, and is listed as one of the twenty-six original proprietors of Middleborough in March, 1662.

Resolved White married, April 8, 1640, Judith Vassall, daughter of William and Anna (King) Vassall. *(See Vassall Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Samuel White, son of Resolved and Judith (Vassall) White, was born in Scituate, March 13, 1646, and died in Rochester, Massachusett. He moved to Rochester as a young man and resided there the rest of his life.

He married Rebecca, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

William White, son of Samuel and Rebecca White, was born June 6, 1690, and died in Dartmouth in 1768. He lived most of his life in Dartmouth, where he was petit juror in 1713 and constable in 1716. His will is dated January 6, 1768.

He married Elizabeth Cadman, daughter of Honorable George and Hannah (Hathaway) Cadman. *(See Cadman and Hathaway Lines.)*

("The Kirbys of New England, A History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford, and Richard Kirby of Sandwich," Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898.)

William White, Jr., son of William and Elizabeth (Cadman) White, was born in Dartmouth, where he died before October 3, 1780. He was a prosperous farmer and a substantial citizen of Dartmouth.

His will, dated February 17, 1777, was proved October 3, 1780. In it he bequeaths to his son, Jonathan, "all that my farm which my honored grandfather, George Cadman, gave me." He also mentions his daughters, Hannah Kirby, Elizabeth Peckham and Abigail White.

He married, October 2, 1729, Abigail Thurston, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah Thurston of Dartmouth. *(See Thurston Line.)*

(Ibid. — "1635-1892, Thurston Genealogy," Brown Thurston, 1892.)

HANNAH WHITE, daughter of William and Abigail (Thurston) White, was born in 1731 in Dartmouth, where she died in 1819. She married, February 23, 1750, Wesson Kirby, son of Nathaniel and Abigail (Russell) Kirby. *(See Kirby and Russell Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent, three dexter hands couped at the wrist, holding bunches of arrows, all proper, in chief, and in base the Imperial Crown of Scotland, within a bordure gyrony of eight, or and sable.

Crest: A boar's head erased, having an arrow through it, of the proper colors.

Motto: His nitimur et munitur.

("Macomber Genealogy,"
Everett S. Stackpole, 1908.)

Macomber

MACOMBER

THE Macomber family is of Scotch origin, the American branches having been founded by three brothers who came to New England at an early period. Thomas Macomber settled in Plymouth, John in Taunton and William, ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, in Duxbury, from which place he later moved to Marshfield, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM MACOMBER, immigrant ancestor, was born about 1610, probably in Scotland, and died about 1670, in Marshfield. He was in Duxbury as early as 1638 according to the following entry in the Plymouth Colony Records, dated September 3rd of that year.

> "Will'm Maycumber, a cooper, is graunted an island lying on the north side Powder Poynt, & containing about three or four acres of land, provided that the committees of Duxburrow doe consent thereunto, and that he doe not stop the townes cattle from the water thereupon", also "Liberty to make hoopes of for vessells for the colonies use at Clarks Island and Sagaquash."

The house occupied by William Macomber and his family was of wood with brick ends and was used as a garrison. It was burned about the time of

the Revolution, but the land on which it stood remained in possession of his descendants for nine generations.

William Macomber married Ursilla, surname unknown.

("Macomber Genealogy," Everett S. Stackpole, 1908. — "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," J. H. Beers, 1912.)

WILLIAM MACOMBER, son of William and Ursilla Macomber, was born probably in Marshfield, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, between April and July, 1711.

He was a cooper by trade, and it is believed he moved to Dartmouth in 1665, as it is of record that in that year he bought from James Cooke of Plymouth one-fourth of a share of land in Dartmouth in that section which has since become Westport. The original farm consisted of about one hundred and forty acres, and part of this property was still in possession of the family in the twentieth century.

William Macomber's will, dated April 10, 1711, was probated July 2, 1711. In it he named his wife and all of his children, whose births are recorded in the town of Dartmouth.

He married Mary, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

WILLIAM MACOMBER, son of William and Mary Macomber, was born September 26, 1674, in Dartmouth, where he died about 1767.

He was a tanner. His will, dated July 17, 1759, and probated April 6, 1767, mentions his children and grandson, but does not mention his wife, so it is thought that her death preceded his.

William Macomber married, March 9, 1697-8, his first cousin, Elizabeth Randall, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Macomber) Randall of Scituate, Massachusetts.

(Ibid.)

SAMUEL MACOMBER, son of William and Elizabeth (Randall) Macomber, was born July 8, 1707, in Dartmouth, the date of his death is not known. It is likely that he spent his entire life in Dartmouth, where the births of all of his children are recorded.

He married, intentions published November 24, 1733, Mary Tripp.

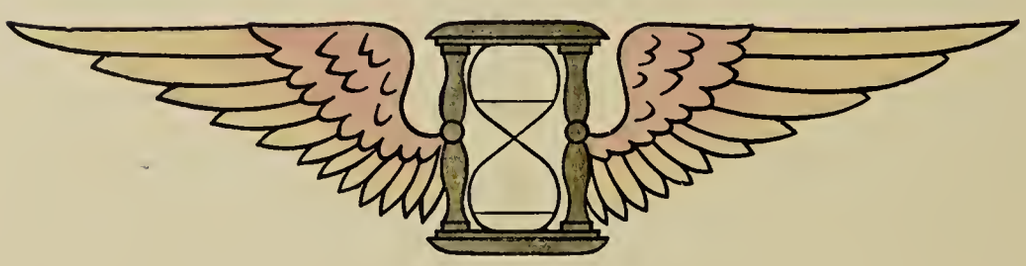
(Ibid.)

DANIEL MACOMBER, son of Samuel and Mary (Tripp) Macomber, was born November 2, 1744,

in Dartmouth. The date of his death is unknown. He moved, with his family, to Pawling, Duchess County, New York, previous to 1790.

He married, June 19, 1763, Rebecca Kirby, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail (Russell) Kirby. *(See Kirby and Russell Lines.)*

(Ibid. — "The Kirbys of New England, A History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Joseph Kirby of Hartford, and Richard Kirby of Sandwich." Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898.)



Arms: Per fesse embattled or and azure three griffins' heads erased counterchanged.

Crest: A griffin's head erased or.

Motto: Hope for the best.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Sisson

SISSON

RICHARD SISSON, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1608, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in January or February, 1684. The date of his arrival in America is not known and the first record of him is found in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he was made a freeman, May 17, 1653, and a member of the Jury in the same year. He was among the first settlers in Dartmouth where he purchased land in 1660 and where he served as a member of the Grand Jury in 1667.

His will, dated October 18, 1683, was proved February 26, 1684, and the inventory of his estate was 600 pounds, nineteen shillings.

He married Mary, surname unknown.

("Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," 1912 — "One Hundred and Sixty Allied Families," John Osborne Austin, Providence, 1893.)

JAMES SISSON, son of Richard and Mary Sisson, was born in Portsmouth, and died in Dartmouth in 1734. He inherited his father's lands in Dartmouth and the homestead on the west side of the River. He kept a tavern for many years, in which the meetings of the Proprietors of Dartmouth were held.

He served as surveyor of highways in 1685, and constable in 1686 and as selectman in 1689.

He married, about 1680, Lydia Hathaway, daughter of Arthur, Jr., and Sarah (Cooke) Hathaway. *(See Hathaway and Cooke Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Richard Sisson, son of James and Lydia (Hathaway) Sisson, was born February 11, 1682, in Dartmouth, where he died in 1744. He married, in 1704, Mehitable, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

Lydia Sisson, daughter of Richard and Mehitable Sisson, was born in Dartmouth, September 8, 1714. She married, intentions published February 12, 1736, Jonathan Soule, son of William and Hannah Soule. *(See Soule Line.)*

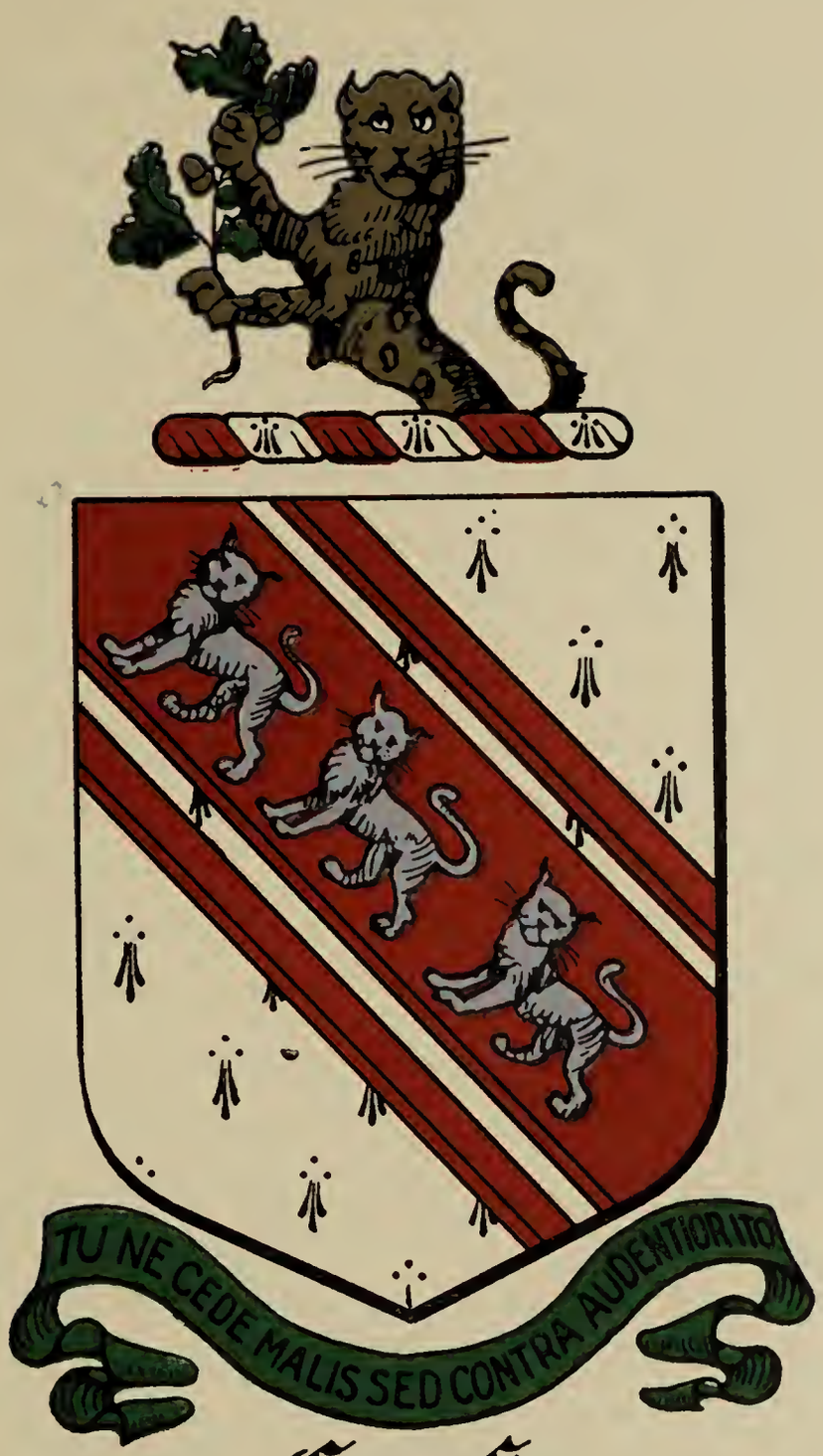
(Ibid.)

Arms: Ermine on a bend cotised gules three cats-a-mountain, argent.

Crest: A demi-leopard guardant or, supporting a branch of oak, fructed or.

Motto: Tu ne cede malis, sed contra audentior ito.

(Burke's "General Armory.")



Cook

FRANCIS COOKE, immigrant ancestor, was born at Blythe, County York, England, in 1577, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, April 14, 1663. He was a follower of Elder Brewster with whom he fled to Leyden and came to this country in the *Mayflower*. He was accompanied by his son, John. His wife and other children followed on the ship *Ann* in 1623. He was the seventeenth signer of the Mayflower Compact, November 21, 1620.

Francis Cooke became a man of great importance in the Colony and was highly respected. He owned land in Plymouth and was one of the original purchasers of Dartmouth. His will, dated April 7, 1659, disposed of a large estate.

He married, in Leyden, June 23, 1603, Hester Mayhiew, who was known as "The Walloon." She was born in Canterbury, England, and died in Plymouth after 1639.

("Landmarks of Plymouth," William T. Davis, Boston, 1868. "Genealogical Dictionary of New England," Savage.)

ELDER JOHN COOKE, son of Francis and Hester (Mayhiew) Cooke, was born in England in 1605, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, December 3, 1695. He came to this country with his father in

the *Mayflower* in 1620, and had the distinction of being the youngest passenger and to outlive all the others. He was one of the first deacons of the Plymouth church and a man of power and influence. He was ten times a deputy to the General Court and was called "the ablest man in all Plymouth." In 1637 he volunteered against the Indians and was otherwise active in civic and military affairs.

At the time of the Quaker persecution Elder John Cooke became a follower of Roger Williams and was excommunicated from the Plymouth church. Following his excommunication he professed the Baptist faith and moved to Dartmouth, where he was one of the thirty original purchasers in 1652 and preached as a Baptist minister for many years.

Elder John Cooke was one of the partners in building the first ship in the Colony, a forty ton vessel, "the pride and delight of Plymouth." In 1666 he was elected representative from Dartmouth and served until 1673.

He married, in Plymouth, March 25, 1634, Sarah Warren, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Marsh) Warren of the *Mayflower*. *(See Warren Line.)*

Children:

(1) Sarah, of whom further.

(2) Elizabeth, of whom further.

SARAH COOKE, daughter of Elder John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke, was born in Plymouth and died in Dartmouth. She and her husband are mentioned in her father's will as follows: "In the first place I give to my Son in-law Arthur Hathaway & his wife Sarah my daughter all my land in the point or near the Burying place in Dartmouth the which I bought of John Russell to them their heirs and assigns for Ever." Sarah Cooke married, November 20, 1652, Arthur Hathaway, Jr., son of Arthur Hathaway, Sr. *(See Hathaway Line.)*

("Descendants of Edward Small of New England and Allied Families." Lora Altin Woodbury Underhill, Cambridge, 1910. — Ibid.)

ELIZABETH COOKE, daughter of Elder John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke, was born in Plymouth after 1634, and died in Dartmouth, December 6, 1715. She married, November 28, 1661, Daniel Wilcox, son of Edward Wilcox. *(See Wilcox Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent a chief chequy or and azure.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a demi-wivern, wings expanded.

Motto: Pro patria mori.

(Matthews' "American Armoury and Blue Book.")

Warren

WARREN

THE surname Warren originated from Guarenna or Varenna in Calais, Normandy, and members of the family came to England with William the Conqueror. It is a name of location and means to hold or to guard. Brought to America by Richard Warren, signer of the Mayflower Compact, it has figured prominently in the civic, military and professional annals of Massachusetts.

("Etymological Dictionary of Family and Christian Names," William Arthur, M.A., New York, 1857.)

RICHARD WARREN, son of Christopher and Alice (Webb) Warren, was born in England about 1600, and died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1639. He came to America in the *Mayflower* and was one of the forty-three signers of the Compact.

Richard Warren was granted two acres in the first allotment of land in the Plymouth Colony. His wife and five daughters, Mary, Ann, Sarah, Elizabeth and Abigail came in the *Ann* in 1623. Two sons, Nathaniel and Joseph, were born in Plymouth.

He married, in England, Elizabeth Marsh. She died in Plymouth, October 2, 1673.

("Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," James Savage. — "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," William T. Davis, Boston, 1868.)

SARAH WARREN, daughter of Richard and Elizabeth (Marsh) Warren, was born in England before 1620, and died in Dartmouth about 1674. She married, March 25, 1634, Elder John Cooke, son of Francis and Hester (Mayhiew) Cooke. *(See Cooke Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Per fesse nebuly gules and azure, in chief two suns in splendour, in base a garb or.

Crest: An eagle rising or.

("A Genealogy of the Peabody Family, as Compiled by the late C. M. Endicott of Salem," Boston, 1867.)

Peabody

JOHN PABODIE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England before 1600, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1649. He came to Plymouth in 1636 where his name is on the list of freemen, March 7, 1636-7. On January 1, 1637-8, he received a grant of ten acres of land "on Duxburrow side, lying betwist lands of William Tubs on North side and those of Experience Mitchell on South side and from sea on the West and from Blew Fish River on the Easte." Another tract of thirty acres was granted him November 2, 1640. He was a member of the jury, September 4, 1638, and of the "Grand Inquest," June 4, 1639.

His will is dated July 16, 1649. He married, in England, Isabell, surname unknown. She died in Duxbury. The date of her death is not known.

("Peabody, Paybody, Pabodie Genealogy," Charles Henry Pope, Boston, 1909.)

WILLIAM PABODIE, son of John and Isabell Pabodie, was born in England in 1620, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, December 13, 1707. He was a prominent landowner and public official in Duxbury where he was admitted a freeman June 5, 1651. On August 1, 1654, he was a representative

to the General Court from Plymouth and was re-elected annually for nine years. He often appeared as attorney before the Court and served as town deputy, town clerk and selectman of Duxbury for many years.

In 1684 he moved to Little Compton and remained there until his death. His will is dated May 13, 1707.

He married, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden of the *Mayflower*. *(See Alden Line.)*

Children:

(1) Martha, of whom further.

(2) Rebecca, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Martha Pabodie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, was born February 4, 1650, and died in Little Compton, January 25, 1712. She married, April 4, 1677, Dr. Samuel Seabury, son of John and Grace Seabury. *(See Seabury Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Rebecca Pabodie, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, was born October 15, 1660, and died in Little Compton, December 3,

1702. She married, in 1680, William Southworth, son of Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth. *(See Southworth and Collier Lines.)*

(Ibid. — "Descendants of Constant Southworth," George C. Southworth, Salem, Ohio, 1897.)

Arms: Gules a bezant between three crescents argent, within a bordure engrailed ermine.

Crest: Out of a ducal coronet, per pale gules and sable a demi-lion or.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Alden

JOHN ALDEN, of the *Mayflower,* was born in England in 1599, and died in Duxbury, September 12, 1687. His home in England is given as Hants, but nothing is known of his ancestry or early life. The only information about him of this period is contained in Governor Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation" which states:

> "John Alden was hired for a cooper at Southampton, where the ship victuled; and being a hopeful young man, was much desired, but left to his own liking to go or stay when he came here; but he stayed and married here."

Thus, as a passenger of the *Mayflower* and being of age he was one of the signers of the Compact. Upon arrival in Plymouth he at once took an active part in the founding of the government of the Colony and was granted land upon which he built a home located at "Towne Square on the site of the first school house." He soon acquired more property and the records show that all land between Burial Hill and Main Street belonged to him and Governor William Bradford.

On January 1, 1623, the Plymouth Colony court was instituted. It was headed by Governor Edward

Winslow, with John Alden, Captain Myles Standish, William Bradford, John Howland, John Doane, Stephen Hopkins and William Gilson as assistants. This appointment marks the beginning of John Alden's public service to the Colony, which ended only with his death.

He was one of the most prominent of the Planters, and one of the original group of eight, the others were Bradford, Winslow, Brewster, Allerton, Standish, Howland and Prence, who gave surety for the payment of 1800 pounds advanced to the Planters by the "English Adventurers." In return for this surety these men received a monopoly of the trade of the Colony, and to a large extent became directors of its financial policy.

In 1627 John Alden moved to Duxbury and settled on the south side of Blue Fish River where he built his home near Eagle Tree Pond. His grant of land included 190 acres, which remained in the possession of his descendants for seven generations. He took an active part in civic affairs and became one of the most prominent of the colonists.

He was chosen assistant to the Governor in 1632 and reappointed in 1633, holding the office until

1639. He was a deputy from Duxbury to the General Court from 1641 to 1649 and in 1650 he was again appointed assistant to the Governor, which office he held until the time of his death. He served as treasurer of the Colony from 1656 until 1659 and as a member of the Council of War in 1653, 1658 and 1667.

It has been written of John Alden that he was "distinguished for practical wisdom, integrity and decision and early acquired and retained a commanding influence over his associates; that he was much employed in public business and in every position he occupied fulfilled his duties promptly and to the satisfaction of his employers."

He left no will, having distributed the greater part of his estate among his children before his death. His son, Jonathan, administrator of his estate, made the final settlement with the heirs, June 13, 1688.

John Alden, married, in 1622, Priscilla Mullins. She was born in England in 1601, daughter of a wealthy merchant, William Mullins of Dorking, County Surrey, and came to America with her parents and brothers on the *Mayflower*.

William Mullins was a member of the "London Adventurers," a group of merchants interested in the settlement of the colonies and owner of a large share in the company. He and his wife and their son died during the first winter in Plymouth, leaving Priscilla the sole survivor of the family. Shortly before his death William Mullins made a verbal will, which was taken down and carried to England by the *Mayflower* on its return journey in April, 1621. The will, proved at Dorking, County Surrey, and certified in April, 1621, disposed of a large estate, including lands in Virginia, which eventually reverted to Priscilla Alden. She died in Duxbury before 1687.

("Memorial of the Descendants of Honorable John Alden," Ebenezer Alden, M.D., 1867.)

Elizabeth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, was born in Plymouth in 1623, and died in Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 31, 1717. She married, December 26, 1644, William Pabodie, son of John and Isabell Pabodie. *(See Pabodie Line.)*

(Ibid. — "Peabody, Paybody, Pabodie Genealogy," Selim Hobart Peabody, Ll.D., 1909.)

Arms: Azure, on a chevron between three moorcocks close or, as many crosses crosslet sable.

Crest: A unicorn's head erased per fesse, argent and or, armed and maned counterchanged; gorged with a chaplet of laurel vert.

Motto: Ne magnum nisi bonum.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Tompkins

JOHN TOMPKINS, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter under consideration, was born in England, and died in Fairfield, Connecticut, about 1688.

According to tradition he came to New England about 1630 and settled in Plymouth, from where he moved to Concord. He was one of the Concord planters who in 1644, under the leadership of Rev. John Jones, emigrated to Fairfield, Connecticut, and from that time on until 1688 his name appears frequently in the records. He was made a freeman in 1669.

The name of his wife is not known.

("History of the Ancient Town of Fairfield," Shenck. — "History of Westchester County, New York," Bolton.)

NATHANIEL TOMPKINS, son of John Tompkins, died in East Chester, New York, September 6, 1684. The place of his birth is not known. His will, dated September 2, 1684, was proved November 19, 1684.

He married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

(Ibid.)

NATHANIEL TOMPKINS, son of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Tompkins, was born about 1650, probably

in East Chester, New York, and died in Newport or Little Compton, Rhode Island, in 1724. He moved to Newport, Rhode Island, about 1675, and later to Boston, where he is listed as a merchant in 1681. He appears to have returned to Newport where his will, dated May 30, 1719, was proved May 19, 1724. The inventory of his estate amounted to eighty-seven pounds, ten shillings and six pence

Nathaniel Tompkins married, about 1674, Elizabeth Allen, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Bacon) Allen. She was born in 1655 in Little Compton where she died March 24, 1714.

(Ibid. — Vital Records of Newport County, Rhode Island.)

Elizabeth Tompkins, daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth (Allen) Tompkins, was born about 1675 in Little Compton. The date of her death is not recorded. She married, February 17, 1695, William Ladd, son of Joseph and Joanna Ladd. *(See Ladd Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent, three escutcheons gules each charged with bend of the field.

Crest: An arm vambraced and hand holding a bow and arrow proper.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Briggs

BRIGGS

THE surname Briggs, with its variations such as Brigg, Brygge, Atte Brigge, and Atte Brygge, is of Saxon origin. The tradition that the Briggs family originally descended from the ancient Briggs of Salle, in Norfolk, England, is borne out by the descent of Thomas Briggs who left a will dated in 1444 and whose ancestry can be traced authentically to the Salle branch. William Atte Brigg, called in some deeds William del Ponte, was living in 1334 and was doubtless the common ancestor of all of the name in England.

In this country the name has been established since earliest Colonial times and is distinguished in the history of Rhode Island, particularly in the founding and settlement of Portsmouth in 1638.

("History and Genealogy of the Briggs Family," L. Vernon Briggs, Boston, 1938.)

REBECCA BRIGGS, sister of John Briggs of Portsmouth, was born in County Essex, England, in 1600, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, February 8, 1673. Extensive research has failed to reveal the names of her parents, but old records of Portsmouth

definitely establish the fact that she was the sister of John Briggs, one of the most famous immigrants of the name. John Briggs was one of the followers of Anne Hutchinson who were expelled from Boston in 1637, and in 1638 purchased from the Indians, Miantonomi, the island on which the city of Newport, Rhode Island, now stands. Later, when the settlement of Portsmouth was established, John Briggs became an original proprietor and rose to prominence in its development.

Rebecca Briggs came to America with her husband and children probably at the same time as her brother. She appears to have settled in Portsmouth and remained there the rest of her life, although her husband, at various times, took up grants in other places. The Society of Friends' records of Portsmouth abound with mention of Rebecca Briggs and her husband, Thomas Cornell, and both are frequently mentioned in land deeds.

In his will, dated December 5, 1651, Thomas Cornell gave to his wife all his real estate and she, in her will, dated September 2, 1664, gave to her son, Thomas, "all land lying on the west side of Rhode Island."

In 1657 "Rebecca Briggs Cornell, widow" was granted 10 acres of land which in 1659 she deeded to her "son and Daughter Kent." On April 30, 1661, Rebecca Cornell, widow and executrix of Thomas Cornell, sold to Richard Hart of Portsmouth, for thirty pounds, two parcels of land containing eight acres, and on October 25, 1663, she conveyed to her son, Joshua, one-sixth share of land at Coshene and Dartmouth. On July 27, 1664, she deeded to her eldest son, Thomas, all her housing, orchard land and fencing in Portsmouth, and in 1669 she conveyed to her son, Samuel, one-sixth share of her land in Dartmouth.

According to Friends' records under date of February 8, 1673, "Rebecca Cornell, widow, was strangely killed at Portsmouth, in her own dwelling place." She was burned to death, and her son, Thomas, was unjustly accused and convicted of the deed. That it was an accident was later definitely proven, and family genealogists, as well as Portsmouth historians exonerate Thomas Cornell, Jr., of any connection with the affair.

Rebecca Cornell was of sturdy pioneer stock, a capable manager of her husband's estate and a leader

in the Society of Friends of Portsmouth. As the wife of Thomas Cornell, one of Portsmouth's most prominent citizens, and sister of John Briggs, one of its founders, she occupies a unique place in the annals of the Rhode Island community.

Rebecca Briggs married, about 1620, in England, Thomas Cornell. *(See Cornell Line.)*

("Genealogy of the Cornell Family, being a account of the descendants of Thomas Cornell of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," Reverend John Cornell, M.A., New York, 1902.)

Arms: Barry wavy of ten, argent and azure; on a chevron embattled or, between three seahorses naissant of the last, five guttees-de-poix.

Crest: A lion's gamb, erased and erect, gules, charged with three billets in pale or, holding in the foot a battle axe argent, handle of the second.

Motto: Nil desperandum.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Tucker

THE Tucker family of Dartmouth, Massachusetts, is of old and honored stock of County Devonshire in England, where Robert Tucker was mayor of Exeter in 1538. He married Joan, daughter of John Palmer of Thornton in Devonshire County. Robert, eldest son of Earl Grimstead, and greatgrandson of Robert Tucker, mayor of Exeter in 1538, married Susan, daughter of William Barlow of Cheshire. Research has established them as the parents of the immigrant Henry Tucker, ancestor of the Tuckers of Dartmouth and New Bedford.

HENRY TUCKER, eldest son of Robert and Susan (Barlow) Tucker, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1619, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, April 21, 1694. He came to this country before 1652, as in that year he is mentioned in the records of the Society of Friends of Newport, Rhode Island. Some time later he moved to Milton, Massachusetts, where he is listed as an inhabitant in 1663. The obscurity that veils this period of his life is due to the fact that he was a Quaker, and as such, not allowed to hold office in the Puritanical settlement of Milton. In 1669 he purchased a farm in Dartmouth which

remained in possession of his descendants for more than two hundred years.

Henry Tucker is called the pioneer settler of Smith's Mills in Dartmouth, and the history of his family is said to be the history of the Society of Friends in Dartmouth. He was thrifty and industrious, accumulating more than 800 acres of land. His home farm was situated between Slocum Road and the Pascammansett River. In 1671 he was elected surveyor of highways for Dartmouth and in 1684 he and George Babcock received a grant of land for the building of a mill at Smith's Mills.

His will is dated January 1, 1693-4. He married, January 9, 1651, Martha, surname unknown. She died in Dartmouth, November 9, 1697.

(Ibid. — "Historical Sketches of Old Dartmouth," Old Dartmouth Historical Society, 1908. — Friends Records of Newport, Rhode Island.)

Abraham Tucker, son of Henry and Martha Tucker, was born October 13, 1653, and died in Dartmouth, March 16, 1725. He inherited from his father the homestead at Smith's Mills and was active in town affairs and a leader in the Society of Friends.

He married, October 30, 1679, Mary Slocum, daughter of Giles and Joan Slocum. *(See Slocum Line.)*

(Ibid.)

MARY TUCKER, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Slocum) Tucker, was born February 1, 1682, in Dartmouth, where she died in 1769. She married, May 19, 1703, Joseph Russell, Jr., son of Joseph and Elizabeth Russell. *(See Russell Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Sable, a cross pattee fitchee or.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Collier

WILLIAM COLLIER, immigrant ancestor, was born in England before 1600, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1671. He was a wealthy merchant of London and signer of the agreement made between the Merchant Adventurers of London and the Plymouth Colony, November 15, 1626. His "brewhouse" in London is spoken of in some of the transactions between the London and Plymouth men.

For several years he acted as one of the Adventurers, but it is recorded of him that he had "so generous a spirit as not to be content with making profit by the enterprises of the Pilgrims without sharing their hardships," that he came to New England in 1633 and eventually became one of the most distinguished of the early settlers and a great benefactor to the Colony.

He settled first in Boston and later in Duxbury. In 1634 he was elected assistant councillor to the Governor of Plymouth Colony, and was annually reelected for more than thirty years. He was granted a large tract of land called Billingsgate. He was one of two Commissioners appointed by Plymouth Colony to form a confederation for the New England

Colonies in 1643. He was also one of the first proprietors of Dartmouth in 1652, although it is not of record that he ever lived there. He appears to have been the wealthiest man in Duxbury and was rated as the highest tax payer.

The name of his wife is unknown.

("A Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England," James Savage, 1860. — "History of the Town of Duxbury, Massachusetts," Justin Winsor, Boston, 1849. — "Brewster Genealogy, 1566-1907," Brewster Jones, New York, 1908.)

ELIZABETH COLLIER, daughter of William Collier, was born in England about 1615, and died in Duxbury. She married, November 2, 1637, Constant Southworth, son of Edward and Alice (Carpenter) Southworth. *(See Southworth Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent, on a fesse gules, between three griffins' heads couped, sable as many sinister wings, or.

Crest: A griffin's head gules between two wings expanded or.

("Short History of the Slocums, Slocumbs, and Slocombs of America," Charles Elihu Slocum, M. D., Ph. D., 1882.)

Slocum

SLOCUM

THE surname Slocum, in its earliest form Slocombe, is one of local origin. It is thought to have originated from the abundant growth of the sloe in the numerous combes or valleys of southwestern England, where the name was early established. In early records in New England it is found in various forms such as Slocomb, Slocome, Slocom and Slocumb.

("Short History of the Slocums, Slocumbs, and Slocombs of America," Charles Elihu Slocum, M. D., Ph. D., 1882.)

ANTHONY SLOCUM, was born in England before 1600 and was killed by Indians in King Philip's War in 1675. He came to this country from Somersetshire in England before 1639, as in that year he is listed as of Taunton, Massachusetts. He was one of the "first and ancient purchasers" of Cohannet, incorporated as Taunton, March 3, 1639, and in August of that year he is listed among those "able to bear arms." On June 10, 1651, he was elected juryman and on June 6, 1651, "surveyor of the Highwaies." He was made a freeman on June 3, 1657, and was a member of the Grand Inquest held on June 7, 1659.

His home was on the west bank of the Pascammansett River later known as Slocum's River.

Anthony Slocum married, in England, a sister of William Harvey of Dartmouth. Her first name is unknown and her surname has been ascertained from a letter written by Anthony Slocum to his "loveing brother-in-law, Wm. Harvey." No further information concerning her is available.

(Ibid. — "A Genealogical Dictionary of First Settlers of New England," James Savage, 1862.)

GILES SLOCUM, son of Anthony Slocum, was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1600, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1683. He is thought to have come to America with his father, but the date of their arrival is unknown. He was an early resident of Portsmouth or "Pocasset" as the town was then called. He became a large landowner and an influential citizen of Portsmouth, where he was one of the first members of the Society of Friends.

Early land records abound with references to Giles Slocum who was made a freeman in 1655. His will, dated October 10, 1681, was proved March 12, 1683.

He married Joan, whose surname is unknown and the only mention of her is found in the Friends' Records, which states, "Joan Slocum, wife of old Giles, she dyed at Portsmouth 31st. 6 mo. 1679."

Children:

(1) Ebenezer, of whom further.

(2) Mary, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

Reverend Ebenezer Slocum, son of Giles and Joan Slocum, was born in Portsmouth, March 25, 1650, and died February 13, 1715. He was a farmer and lived on Canonicut Island, where he was prominent in town affairs. He was chosen deputy to the General Assembly in 1679, and held the position until his death. He was active in the Society of Friends, and in their record is referred to as "a valuable minister."

He married, in 1676, Mary Thurston, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth (Mott) Thurston. *(See Thurston Line.)*

(Ibid. — "1635-1892 Thurston Genealogies," Brown Thurston, Portland Maine, 1892.)

Mary Slocum, daughter of Giles and Joan Slocum, was born in Portsmouth, July 3, 1660, and

died in Dartmouth, September 25, 1689. She married, October 30, 1679, Abraham Tucker, son of Henry and Martha Tucker. *(See Tucker Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Or, three columbine buds vert.

Crest: A stork's head royally crowned proper.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Cadman

WILLIAM CADMAN, immigrant ancestor, was born in England after 1600, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1688. The first known record of him is found in Portsmouth when on August 23, 1659, he complained to the Assembly concerning money due him from an Indian called Quissuckquoanch.

In 1667 he was a member of the grand jury and in 1670 deputy to the General Court, a position he held for many years thereafter. He held many other important town offices and during King Philip's War served as lieutenant of the Portsmouth militia.

He married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

("The Kirbys of New England, a History of the Descendants of John Kirby of Middletown, Conn., Joseph Kirby of Hartford and Richard Kirby of Sandwich, Mass.," Meletiah Everett Dwight, 1898.)

GEORGE CADMAN, son of Honorable William and Elizabeth Cadman, was born probably in Portsmouth, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, November 24, 1718. He moved to Dartmouth about 1684, as in that year he is mentioned in the records as laying out land. His name is on the list of inhabitants dated May 24, 1686.

He became a man of importance in the community and was elected surveyor of highways in 1686 and a member of the Grand Jury in 1692. He served as selectman from 1692 to 1696 and as town treasurer in 1698, 1709 and 1716. He was also one of the proprietors of Dartmouth who received the Confirmatory Deed to the settlement from Governor Bradford in 1694.

His will, dated November 24, 1718, was proved January 6, 1719. The inventory of his estate amounted to 2282 pounds, five shillings and four pence, one of the largest fortunes in Dartmouth up to that time.

George Cadman married, before 1688, Hannah Hathaway, daughter of Arthur, Jr., and Sarah (Cooke) Hathaway. *(See Hathaway and Cooke Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

ELIZABETH CADMAN, daughter of Honorable George and Hannah (Hathaway) Cadman, was born in 1690 in Dartmouth, where she died after 1768. She married William White, son of Samuel and Rebecca White. *(See White Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant gules armed and langued azure.

Crest: Out of a crown or, a hart's head and neck cabossed argent between two branches of hawthorne proper.

Motto: Mens Flecti Nescia.

(Hulton de farneworth.
Burke's "General Armory.")

Farnsworth

FARNSWORTH

THE Farnsworth family is of English origin and derived its name from the parish of Farnworth in Dean, near Manchester, in England. Farnworth was an ancient manor of 1400 acres, with a manor court and stone residence, bearing the name of Farnworth Hall. Remote ancestors residing at Farnworth Hall also held the adjoining estates of Hulton and Over Hulton, and their arms are entered in Returns of Herald's Visitations as of Hulton, or Hulton de farneworth.

The family was one of power and wealth as early as the reign of Edward I. According to custom families named from their estates used the French preposition "de" and the owners of Farnworth Hall were called "de Farnworth."

Until the first immigrant of the name came to America the "s" was not used. It was introduced in the seventeenth century for the sake of euphony. Early variations in spelling included Farneworth, Ferneworth, Fearnoth and Farnot. While the form "Farnsworth" is almost universal in this country today, the old form, without the "s" still persists

in England, where the name is commonly found in Lancaster.

The first immigrant of the name in this country was John Farnsworth, a distinguished founder of Dorchester, Massachusetts. His descendants have figured prominently in the early history of Massachusetts Colony and their records in civic, military and professional life prove them to have been worthy of their notable ancestry.

("Farnsworth Memorial," Moses Franklin Farnsworth, Monticello, Utah, 1897.)

JOSEPH FARNSWORTH, immigrant ancestor, was born in England before 1600, and died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 12, 1659. He was the first of the name in this country and is thought to have come here with the Dorchester Company in 1628. He is listed as a resident of Dorchester in 1632 and was admitted a freeman March 14, 1638-39. He acquired property in Dorchester and was possessed of considerable means at the time of his death.

His will, dated January 2, 1659, was proved and recorded in the Suffolk Registry of Wills. He left large bequests to his wife, Mary, and her children, by a previous marriage, Joseph and Thomas Long.

Bequests were also left to his daughter, Elizabeth, wife of John Manfield; to daughter, Ester, and daughter, Mary, wife of Abraham Ripley, who received "24 pounds, 11 shillings to make up what she had allready received ye summe 40 pounds." To his eldest son, Joseph, "who allready has from me a considerable sum" he left 20 shillings "for remembrance." All the rest of his estate was given to his son, Samuel Farnsworth, "when he shall accomplish 21 years or day of marriage, until which time my wife shall possess same for his education." He named his wife as executrix and friends, John Minot and William Pond, overseers.

Joseph Farnsworth married (first), in England, Elizabeth, surname unknown. He married (second) Mary Long, widow of John Long of Dorchester.

(Ibid. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, vol. 9.)

MARY FARNSWORTH, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Farnsworth, was born in Dorchester, March 30, 1637. She married, in 1659, Abraham Ripley, son of William Ripley. *(See Ripley Line.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Argent three bars gules, a canton of the second.

Crest: A dexter arm embowed, vested or, cuffed sable, holding in the hand proper a sword of the first hilt and pommel or.

Motto: Semper paratus.

("Genealogy of the Descendants of Edward Fuller of the 'Mayflower'," William Hyslop Fuller, 1908.)

Fuller

FULLER

ROBERT FULLER, English ancestor, was born in England in the middle of the sixteenth century, and died in Redenhall, County Norfolk, in 1614. He was a man of property and three of his children were passengers on the *Mayflower*. One son, Edward, died a few weeks after his arrival in this country and another, Dr. Samuel, was one of the first physicians in America and the beloved healer and friend of the Pilgrims until his death in 1633.

Robert Fuller married Frances, surname unknown.

("Genealogy of the Descendants of Edward Fuller of the *Mayflower*," William Hyslop Fuller, 1908.)

SUSANNA FULLER, daughter of Robert and Frances Fuller, was born before 1600 in Redenhall, England, and died in 1680 in Marshfield, Massachusetts, where she is buried in the old Winslow burying ground.

It is believed that she accompanied her brother, Dr. Samuel Fuller, to Holland, where she was married. When her brothers decided to seek religious freedom in the New World she, her husband, William White, q. v. and their son, Resolved, accompanied them on the *Mayflower*. Her second

son was born on the *Mayflower* after its arrival in Plymouth Harbor, the first white child born on these shores. A Dutch cradle, which she brought with her, is now preserved in the Museum in Plymouth. She has been called "first in everything." She was the first mother of a white child born in America, the first bride (she married soon after the death of her husband who died during the first winter in Plymouth) and the first mother of a native born governor in America.

Susanna Fuller married (first), in Leyden, Holland, July 1, 1612, William White, who died in Plymouth, March 4, 1621. *(See White Line.)*

She married (second), in May, 1621, Edward Winslow who became the third governor of Plymouth Colony. Their only son, Josiah Winslow, born in 1629, was elected governor of Massachusetts, the first native born governor in this country.

(Ibid.)

Arms: Azure in chief a sun, in base a chalice, or.

Crest: A ship with masts and shrouds proper.

Motto: Saepe pro rege, semper pro republica.

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Vassall

VASSALL

THE Vassall family is of the ancient French nobility and can be traced back to the eleventh century, when the house of du Vassall, Barons de Guerdon, flourished in Querci, Perigord. The du Vassalls were large landed proprietors and ranked high among the noble families of France. There is record of a du Vassall who in the sixteenth century was Lord of Rinart in Normandy. He had a son, John, whom he sent to England "on account of disturbances at home." John Vassall founded the illustrious Vassall family in England and all of the name in America are descended from him.

At the time of the attack of the Spanish Armada on England, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, John Vassall fitted out two vessels at his own expense to join the English fleet and is said to have commanded one of the ships in person. He died September 13, 1625.

John Vassall married Anne Russell.

("The Vassalls of New England and Their Immediate Descendants," Edward Doubleday Harris, New York, 1862. — "Certain Comeoverers," Henry H. Crapo.)

WILLIAM VASSALL, son of John and Anne (Russell) Vassall, was born in Ratcliffe, England,

August 27, 1592, and died in Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1655. He was one of the original patentees of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and on October 15, 1629, he and other patentees met with the Governor and other officials. At this meeting William Vassall was appointed to "go over" and in June, 1630, he arrived in New England. After a few weeks he sailed back to England on the ship *Lyon* and returned to New England on the *Blessing* in 1635 with his wife and six children.

He settled first in Roxbury, as proved by the following entry in the church records of Reverend John Eliot:

> "Mrs. Anna Vassalle, the wife of Wm. Vassalle.
> Her husband brought five children to this land,
> Judith, Frances, John, Margaret, Mary."

The sixth child, not mentioned by Reverend Eliot, was Anne, who afterwards married Nicolas Ware.

On November 28, 1636, William Vassall moved to Scituate, where he built a home on a 200 acre tract granted him by the Court and which he named West Newland. He took the Oath of Fidelity on February 1, 1638. In 1642 he was chosen a member of a Council of War organized in anticipation of

trouble with the Narragansetts and in 1643 his name is on the militia roll of Scituate. In 1644-5 William Vassall was prominent in the dispute over the ordinance baptism which caused a division of the churches in Scituate, Plymouth and Marshfield. In 1646 he sailed for England in the ship *Supply* to present a petition to the King for redress of wrongs in the government of the Colony. Shortly after his departure a pamphlet describing the alleged wrongs was published, supposedly by Major John Child, but thought by many to have been written by William Vassall. This drew a sharp reply, also in pamphlet form from Edward Winslow, and as a consequence the petition was denied.

William Vassall never returned to New England and sailed for Barbadoes in 1648. His will, dated July 31, 1655, shows him to have been a wealthy man. He left one-third of his estate to his son, John, and the remainder to his daughters, Judith, Frances, Anne, Margaret and Mary. He named his son, John, executor, but because of his absence, Nicholas Ware, his son-in-law, was appointed on May 8, 1656. Captain Joshua Hubbard of Hingham, attorney, was authorized to sell the Scituate real estate, which on

March 3, 1657, was conveyed to John Cushen and Mathyas Briggs for 120 pounds. The deed was signed by Joshua Hubbard, Resolved White, Judith White and James Adams on July 18, 1657.

William Vassall married, in England, in 1613, Anna King, daughter of George King of Cold Norton, Essex. She was born in 1592 and died about 1650.

(Ibid.)

JUDITH VASSALL, daughter of William and Anna (King) Vassall, was born in England in 1619, and died in Marshfield in 1670. She joined the church in Scituate on May 14, 1637, but was always in sympathy with the Quaker movement. It is said that it was due to her influence that her brother-in-law, Governor Josiah Winslow, refused to persecute the sect. She married, April 8, 1640, Resolved White, son of William and Susanna (Fuller) White. *(See White and Fuller Lines.)*

(Ibid.)

Arms: Sable, a buglehorn garnished, argent.

Crest: A demi-lion rampant gules, holding in the dexter paw a fleur-de-lis.

(Burke's "General Armory.")

Hathaway

HATHAWAY

THE surname Hathaway is of Welsh origin. According to a family tradition there were two brothers, Arthur Hathaway, Sr., and John Hathaway, who came to America in 1630. Arthur, Sr., located in Plymouth and founded the branch of the family hereinafter followed. John Hathaway settled in Taunton.

Little is known of Arthur Hathaway, Sr., who died soon after his arrival in Plymouth, nor is there any record of his wife or her parentage.

("Pioneers of Massachusetts," Charles Henry Pope, Boston, 1900. — "The Mayflower Descendant," volume 3.)

ARTHUR HATHAWAY, JR., son of Arthur Hathaway, Sr., was born in England about 1629, and died in Dartmouth, Massachusetts, in 1712. Whether he was brought here by his father or came later is not known as the first record of him is found in 1643 when he is listed as an inhabitant of Marshfield among those able to bear arms.

He moved to Dartmouth in 1655 and at once assumed a position of leadership. In 1660 he was appointed by the Court "to put those who have lands in Dartmouth in some way for the laying and paying of taxes," and in 1664 he was appointed

selectman, an office which he held for more than twenty years. He became commissioner to administer oaths in the General Court in 1671 and was frequently called upon to inventory estates and act in other capacities of trust and responsibility.

In the Confirmatory Deed dated November 13, 1694, and signed by Governor Bradford, Arthur Hathaway, Jr., is named one of the original proprietors. He was one of the largest land owners in the community and was rated as one of the wealthy men of the times.

His will is dated February 9, 1709-10. He left bequests to his sons, Thomas and Jonathan, to his daughters, Mary Hammond, Lydia Sisson and Hannah Cadman, and all his property to his wife.

He married, November 20, 1652, Sarah Cooke, daughter of Elder John and Sarah (Warren) Cooke. *(See Cooke and Warren Lines.)*

Children:

(1) Hannah, of whom further.

(2) Lydia, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

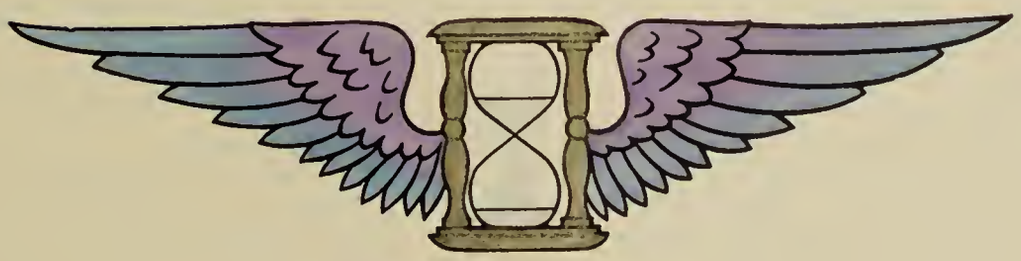
HANNAH HATHAWAY, daughter of Arthur Jr., and Sarah (Cooke) Hathaway, was born in 1661 in

Dartmouth, where she died in 1749. She married, before 1688, George Cadman, son of Honorable William and Elizabeth Cadman. *(See Cadman Line.)*

(Ibid.)

LYDIA HATHAWAY, daughter of Arthur, Jr., and Sarah (Cooke) Hathaway, was born in 1662 in Dartmouth, where she died June 23, 1714. She married, about 1680, James Sisson, son of Richard and Mary Sisson. *(See Sisson Line.)*

(Ibid. — "Representative Men and Old Families of Southeastern Massachusetts," J. H. Beers, 1912.)



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